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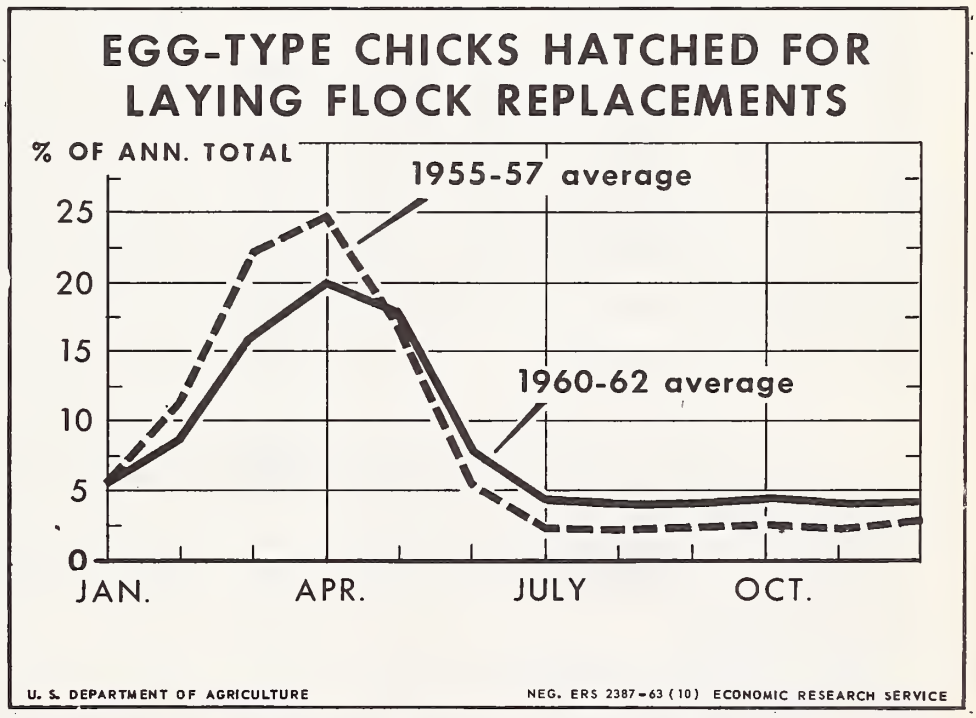
1964 OUTLOOK ISS

POULTRY and EGG SITUATION

PES-228 For Release November 9, A. M. NOVEMBER 1963

Chick replacement programs for large specialized egg operations tend to be more on a year-round basis than for small farm flocks. So, the trend to large units in the egg industry has been reflected in a shift in the hatch of egg-type chicks from February-April to the last 7 months of the year.



IN THIS ISSUE

Projections to 1968 for the Poultry Industry

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THE POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION AT A GLANCE

Item	Unit	Month or date	Average 1952-61	1962	1963	Month or date	Average 1952-61	1962	1963	Comments on current situation
EGGS										
Farm production	Mil.cases	Aug.	12.5	14.0	14.3	Sept.	12.2	13.5	13.7	
Average number of layers on farms	Mil.	Aug.	282.2	286.1	288.7	Sept.	298.4	294.7	295.5	Size and composition of October 1 flock same as a year earlier.
Rate of lay per layer	Eggs	Aug.	16.0	17.6	17.8	Sept.	14.7	16.5	16.6	
Apparent disappearance, shell eggs per civilian	Eggs	Aug.	26.3	23.8	23.7	Sept.	25.8	23.5	23.3	
Frozen egg production	Mil. lb.	Aug.	16.1	27.4	25.4	Sept.	10.0	18.0	18.1	
Dried egg production	Mil. lb.	Aug.	2.6	4.6	4.7	Sept.	1.9	2.6	2.5	Record low.
Price received by farmers	Ct.per doz.	Sept.	41.0	36.4	36.0	Oct.	41.5	36.6	35.5	
Price received by farmers as a percentage of parity	Pct.	Sept.	78	70	70	Oct.	78	70	68	
Retail price (ERS)	Ct.per doz.	Aug.	58.6	48.2	49.4	Sept.	62.0	55.4	55.5	
Egg-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	Sept.	11.3	10.6	10.1	Oct.	11.7	10.7	10.0	Less favorable than a year ago except in June and July.
Stocks:										
Shell	Thous.cases	Sept. 1	1,016	250	206	Oct. 1	735	227	162	
Frozen	Mil. lb.	Sept. 1	150.1	119.6	105.4	Oct. 1	131.8	113.0	95.4	
Replacement chicks hatched	Mil.	Aug.	---	21.9	24.7	Sept.	---	21.7	24.0	Hatch in second half at record high level.
Farm price of poultry ration	Dol.per cwt	Sept.	3.61	3.44	3.57	Oct.	3.53	3.43	3.55	
POULTRY										
Price received by farmers for chickens, live										
Broilers	Ct. per lb.	Sept.	20.2	16.3	13.9	Oct.	19.1	15.0	13.9	Prices weaken in third quarter
Farm chickens	Ct. per lb.	Sept.	14.8	9.8	9.2	Oct.	14.0	9.6	9.0	
All chickens	Ct. per lb.	Sept.	18.4	15.4	13.3	Oct.	17.3	14.1	13.1	
Price received by farmers for all chickens as a percentage of parity	Pct.	Sept.	64	63	56	Oct.	60	57	55	
Retail price of broilers and fryers ready-to-cook (ERS)	Ct. per lb.	Aug.	49.8	40.4	39.6	Sept.	48.9	41.8	40.0	
Price received by farmers for turkeys, live	Ct. per lb.	Sept.	26.3	21.3	22.0	Oct.	26.2	22.0	22.4	For 1963 likely to average about 1 cent higher than the 21.6 cents in 1962.
Stocks:										
Poultry, excluding turkeys	Mil. lb.	Sept. 1	101.1	91.6	100.6	Oct. 1	117.9	97.8	119.4	
Turkeys	Mil. lb.	Sept. 1	83.6	159.6	155.4	Oct. 1	129.2	233.2	245.7	
Broiler-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	Sept.	4.0	3.5	2.9	Oct.	3.8	3.2	2.9	
Turkey-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	Sept.	7.3	6.2	6.2	Oct.	7.4	6.4	6.3	More favorable than in 1962 except in April and October.
Average weekly placement of chicks in 22 important States	Mil.	Sept.	---	34.2	33.9	Oct.	---	34.6	34.5	Points to broiler supplies in fourth about as large as a year earlier.

1/ Data includes Alaska and Hawaii for items which are available.

THE POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, November 1, 1963

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SUMMARY

Egg production in 1964 is expected to exceed the 176 million cases in prospect for 1963. Most of the increase will likely be concentrated in the first half of the year. Consequently, egg prices early in 1964 will probably be lower than a year ago. Prices to U. S. producers are likely to show a greater seasonal rise next year than this year, but, nevertheless, may average under the 34.1 cents per dozen forecast for 1963.

The number of layers and potential layers (including pullets not yet laying) on October 1 was about the same as a year earlier. This suggests that through the end of 1963 the size of the Nation's flock may also be about the same as in 1962. In the second quarter of 1964, however, numbers may be up about 1 percent from the 1963 level because of the increased June-September hatch of egg-type chicks. In addition, the rate of lay in the first quarter of 1964 is expected to be higher than the weather-depressed level of January-March 1963.

Egg output in the second half of 1964 will be influenced by the hatch of replacement chicks next spring. Lower egg prices early next year and the trend away from spring hatchings are expected to result in a decline in the January-June 1964 hatch of egg-type chicks from a year earlier. Therefore, the number of layers on farms by early fall 1964 may go below the 1963 level, but egg production may stay above the year-earlier level a month or 2 longer, as a

result of some further gain in layer productivity. The increase in egg production in 1964, will almost be great enough to maintain the per capita egg consumption rate of 316 eggs expected this year.

For broilers, recent hatchery activity indicates that production in early 1964 will be about the same as a year earlier, but output for the whole year likely will go above the 1963 level. Pullet chick placements by leading breeders suggest that the Nation's hatchery supply flock will continue larger than a year earlier at least through early 1964. Because of this, broiler production in the first half may be maintained at or a little above the 1963 level. Broilers will probably face greater competition from larger supplies of beef at least through the middle of next year. Most of the increase in broiler production in 1964 is expected in the second half.

The 1964 turkey crop is likely to be somewhat larger than the 92.7 million birds expected this year. Three factors in particular support this forecast. First, turkey prices to producers this year will probably average about 1 cent per pound (4 percent) higher than the 21.6 cents in 1962, more than enough to offset increased feed prices. Second, the trend toward greater efficiency in turkey production may have accelerated in 1963. Profitability may also be enhanced by lower mortality this year than last. This is suggested by turkey marketings this year, which were earlier than expected from the pattern of poult hatchings. Third, there will probably be smaller inventories of frozen turkey at the beginning of 1964 than a year earlier.

On October 1, owners of turkey breeder flocks in the 15 important turkey States reported intentions to keep 1 percent more birds for the 1964 hatching season than they had a year earlier for the 1963 hatching season. No change was reported for heavy breeds, but light breeds were up 10 percent. A breeder flock this large could provide enough poults for a sizeable increase from 1963 turkey production.

Projections for poultry and eggs to the year 1968 were recently completed as part of a USDA analysis for all major farm products. The most probable results under the most likely set of conditions assumed for the future are as follows:

The downtrend in per capita consumption of eggs that has been underway since 1951 would lose momentum, but per capita use in 1968 would be 5 to 10 percent lower than the 316 egg level this year. Egg production is projected to be 2 to 4 percent higher in 1968 than in 1963. Cash receipts to farmers from the sale of eggs would also increase a little even though prices would likely be lower, because more eggs would be sold and fewer consumed on farms by producers.

For broilers, production is likely to total almost 2½ billion birds by 1968, up a little more than 15 percent from 1963. But cash receipts from marketings probably would be up less than half as much because of lower prices. Per capita chicken consumption is expected to be up about 5 percent from the 30.6 pounds in 1963. Broilers probably would account for close to 90 percent of total consumption.

Turkey output in 1968 would likely increase about 20 percent from the 92 million birds this year. Although the downtrend in turkey prices is likely to be extended, cash receipts from marketings in 1968 would be about 10 to 15 percent higher than the $365 million in 1963. Per capita turkey consumption probably would reach 7½ pounds, up from 6.8 pounds.

BACKGROUND

Eggs

Egg production has not kept pace with population growth since 1950. The declining demand for eggs has pushed egg prices to a point that does not encourage great increases in egg production. Output increased only 7 percent between 1950 and 1962, while the civilian population expanded 22 percent and per capita disposable income increased 50 percent. Total egg consumption by civilians during the same period rose only 1 percent, reflecting the decline in nonfarm egg production and the increased number of eggs used for hatching. And retail egg prices, adjusted for changes in the dollar's purchasing power, dropped 28 percent in the 12 years.

Production in 1963 will probably be up slightly from the 175 million cases in 1962. Prices received by U. S. producers probably will average almost 1 cent per dozen higher than the 33.7 cents in 1962. Prices to consumers are also likely to be 2 to 3 percent higher than in 1962. This has led some observers to suggest that the downtrend in egg demand is ending. It is probably too early to make a definite conclusion.

Production variations from one year to the next have been since 1950 small, ranging from zero to 3 percent. The increase this year will probably be less than 1 percent. Prices have varied much more. Because egg consumption is not very responsive to price, wide fluctuations in price are necessary to clear the market.

While total egg production has remained relatively stable, there have been dynamic changes in the structure of the industry. An increasing number of large commercial operations, many with more than 100,000 layers, have been replacing a great number of farm flocks and some small commercial flocks. Most displaced flocks were formerly parts of diversified farm operations. Now that production units have become larger and more specialized, the exodus from the egg business may get more difficult; the industry may have more trouble reducing production in the face of declining prices. Less variation in the cost of producing eggs among the specialized operations also means that the brunt of low egg prices in the future will have to be borne by the entire industry rather than just the higher-cost segment of it.

Another important development in recent years has been the large reduction in the seasonality of egg production; this has brought monthly output into better balance with monthly use. This has been achieved mainly by increasing the rate of lay close to the springtime level during the other seasons of the year, and to a lesser extent, by the shift in the egg-type hatch to the second half of the year

Table 1.--Eggs produced per 100 layers as of the first day of the month, 1940 to date

(Figures 1 and 2 based on this table)

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1940	24.2	22.8	39.4	53.3	57.0	52.9	45.7	40.6	36.0	29.1	22.3	19.0
1941	24.8	31.6	42.3	54.3	58.6	53.4	47.1	42.0	37.0	30.2	22.8	20.7
1942	26.6	32.8	42.9	57.2	59.4	54.4	47.3	42.2	37.5	29.4	22.8	22.6
1943	25.5	32.6	45.9	55.9	58.0	54.0	46.4	42.1	36.9	29.6	23.0	22.2
1944	26.5	38.4	45.7	55.2	57.4	53.8	46.3	42.8	37.4	31.4	25.3	24.6
1945	28.5	36.7	48.1	59.5	58.5	55.2	49.5	44.6	39.3	31.7	25.9	26.1
1946	29.4	38.6	50.3	60.0	59.5	55.2	48.3	42.5	38.4	32.6	28.1	29.3
1947	35.1	42.1	49.4	58.1	59.9	56.8	50.8	45.2	38.4	33.6	31.3	29.3
1948	35.4	39.5	49.2	59.9	60.9	56.7	51.5	46.9	41.9	35.9	32.5	34.3
1949	38.9	43.9	53.3	59.6	60.7	56.8	51.0	45.8	41.8	36.9	35.3	37.1
1950	41.4	46.9	53.0	58.0	59.6	56.9	51.2	47.4	43.1	39.0	38.0	38.5
1951	41.5	48.1	53.6	58.6	60.2	57.8	53.1	47.6	43.6	40.3	39.7	40.5
1952	42.7	50.0	55.4	59.0	60.2	57.4	51.0	46.6	44.2	42.4	41.2	43.3
1953	46.0	50.9	55.6	60.3	59.8	57.9	53.0	49.6	46.0	43.5	44.2	45.1
1954	46.8	48.9	58.1	60.4	60.8	58.3	53.1	48.6	46.5	44.5	44.8	46.9
1955	48.7	51.1	55.4	60.7	62.2	60.3	56.6	51.2	47.9	46.6	46.6	47.6
1956	48.6	52.0	57.4	60.8	61.8	60.3	56.1	53.2	49.3	47.9	48.6	49.1
1957	51.8	51.9	58.3	61.9	63.0	60.8	57.3	53.5	51.0	48.4	47.8	49.6
1958	52.9	54.5	55.3	60.8	63.2	61.5	58.2	55.1	52.0	50.0	50.9	52.4
1959	52.9	55.2	59.9	63.2	64.0	62.6	59.3	56.6	53.1	51.3	50.7	52.2
1960	54.9	56.0	58.9	60.6	64.2	62.9	60.0	57.3	54.7	52.0	51.2	52.8
1961	53.6	55.9	60.8	63.2	63.6	62.4	59.8	57.3	54.9	52.9	53.3	54.5
1962	55.0	55.4	60.2	62.5	64.2	63.0	60.9	57.8	55.5	54.3	54.1	55.0
1963	55.0	54.7	59.1	63.1	63.9	62.9	60.8	58.3	56.4	54.7		

1/ Includes data for Alaska and Hawaii beginning in 1961.

Data published currently in Crop Production.

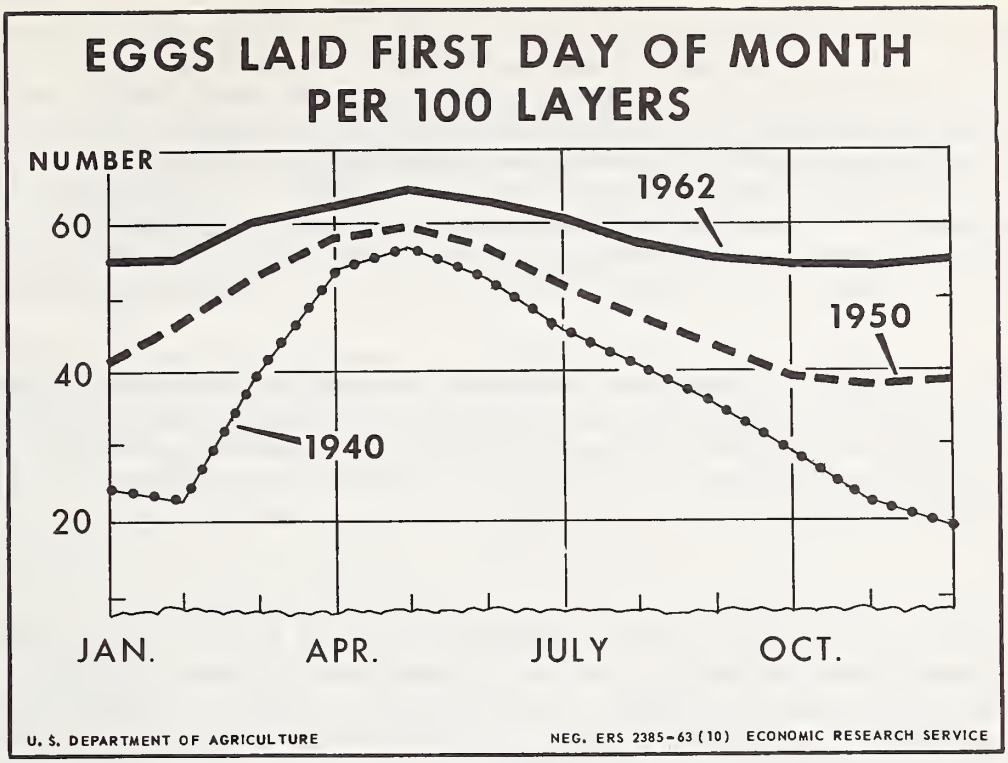

Figure 1

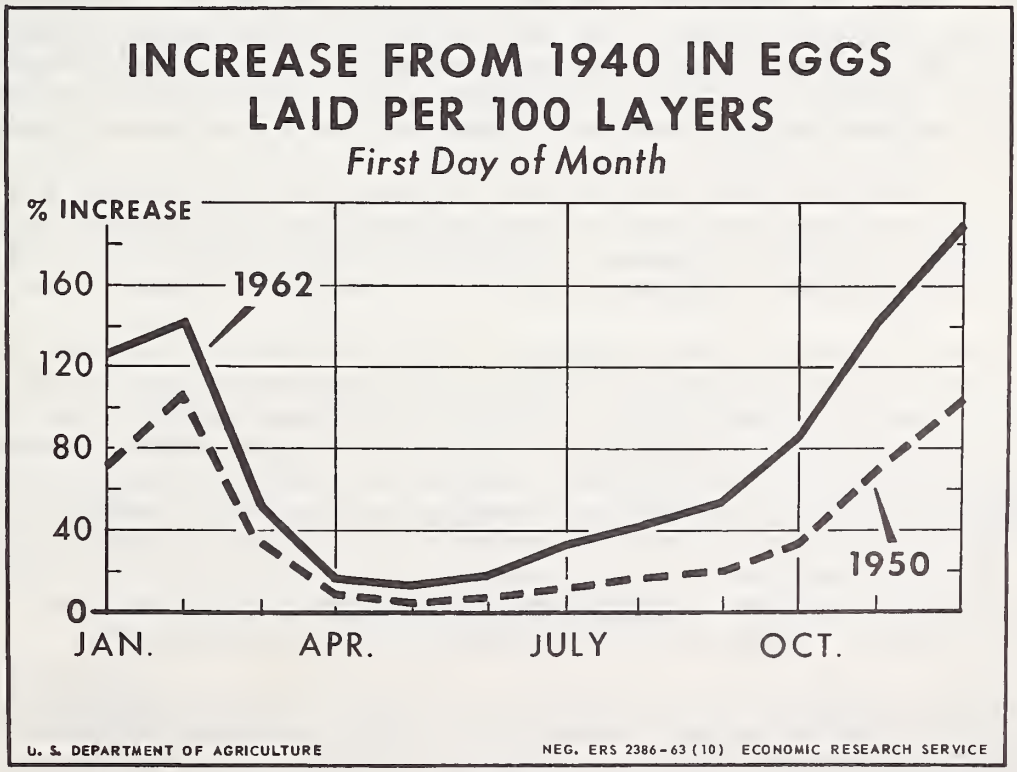

Figure 2

As a result, egg storage has come to play a smaller, though still important, role in stabilizing spring and summer egg prices. Storage of eggs in the shell has practically disappeared and frozen egg storage has been greatly reduced. The into-storage movement of all eggs during April-July this year was equivalent to only 1.9 million cases, 3.1 percent of concurrent egg production and about 1 percent of the prospective egg output for all of 1963. In 1950 about 7.1 million cases moved into storage, or 7.6 percent of shell egg production during the into-storage period. The inventory buildup now usually begins in March and ends in July, 1 month later than in the early 1950's. It still lasts about 4 months.

USDA purchases of dried egg have also absorbed a large part of the seasonal surplus from the market in recent years. The Government contracted for eggs in each of the last 7 years including 1963; annual quantities in 1959-63 ranged from 8 million to 23 million pounds--the equivalent of 0.8 million to 2.1 million cases.

Broilers

Broiler production has grown dramatically over the last decade, but the rate of expansion now appears to be losing momentum. Between 1958 and 1962 the number of broilers raised increased only 22 percent compared with an increase of 53 percent in the preceding 4 years. This year, the number will be up about 4 percent from the 2,026 million in 1962.

Per capita consumption of chicken in 1963 is expected to reach 30.6 pounds, ready-to-cook, compared with 30.1 pounds in 1962 and 28.2 pounds in 1958. Broilers will account for about 86 percent of the chicken this year compared with 78 percent in 1958. From 1958 to 1963, total red meat consumption per capita (carcass weight equivalent) advanced from 152 pounds to about 167. Most of the increase occurred in beef, but pork use was also up. Over a longer span of time, consumers have been eating increasing amounts of meat but have shifted their purchases from pork to beef and poultry. Since 1947-49, per capita use has increased more than 15 pounds for chicken and turkey and 22½ pounds for beef and veal, but it has declined 4 pounds for pork.

Prices to producers for broilers in 1963 are likely to average about 14.6 cents per pound compared with 15.2 cents in 1962 and 18.5 cents in 1958. It appears as if the potential for cost reduction (via changes in the poultry industry's technology, structure and organization), which would serve as a basis for a further decline in prices to producers and consumers, has already been largely exploited. In addition, many factors that have tended to stimulate more demand for broilers in the past probably will be less forceful in the future. These include improvements in the quality of broilers, the introduction of new convenience products (such as cut-up broilers and broiler parts), and the practice by grocery chains of featuring broilers and broiler parts.

Broiler exports in January-August 1963 totaled 69 million pounds compared with 133 million pounds in the same period of 1962. Reduced shipments to the EEC, mainly West Germany, have been offset a little by larger shipments to other countries.

Turkeys

Turkey production in recent years has been growing rapidly, although not as fast as broiler output. As in broilers, turkey production and marketing costs have been reduced by improvements in feeding, genetics, health and processing technology and by changes in the organization and structure of the industry. The number of turkeys raised between 1950 and 1960 increased from 44.4 million to 84.7 million, while prices to producers declined from 32.9 cents per pound to 25.4 cents.

There was a great increase in turkey production in 1961. It appears to have stemmed partly from a highly profitable year in 1960. However, some of the response may have been a delayed reaction to the rising trend in the profitability of turkey production between 1957 and 1961. This is suggested by the table and chart on page 17. In particular, it appears that the increase in 1960 turkey production was less than would have been expected from the increase in the profitability ratio between 1958 and 1959 (dots for 1959 and 1960 on the chart). However, output in 1960 was also limited because highly favorable turkey prices in November and December 1959 caused some hens and toms, originally intended to be kept for breeding, to be slaughtered for meat.

The number of turkeys raised in 1961 totaled 108 million, 28 percent more than in 1960 and by far the greatest annual expansion in actual numbers on record. Greatly aggravating the situation was a concurrent 11 percent increase in broiler production. These record-large supplies of poultry led to a chaotic merchandising situation in 1961--turkey prices to producers dropped to 18.9 cents per pound, 26 percent under the 1960 level. This resulted in widespread losses throughout the turkey industry. In addition, much of the production ended up in cold storage. On January 1, 1962, frozen turkey stocks totaled 263 million pounds, 103 million more than the near-average holdings of a year earlier.

Producers in 1962 raised 15 percent fewer turkeys than in 1961. Thus, January 1, 1963, cold storage holdings were reduced 60 million pounds to 203 million, and prices to producers for turkeys averaged 21.6 cents per pound, 14 percent above 1961.

Turkey prices this year are likely to average about 1 cent per pound or about 4 percent higher than the 21.6 cents in 1962. This year there apparently will be some further reduction in frozen turkey stocks. The 1963 turkey crop is estimated at 92.7 million, essentially the same as in 1962. Turkey exports in January-August 1963 totaled 13 million pounds compared with 18 million pounds in the same period of 1962.

SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Egg Production to Increase in 1964

Egg production in 1964 is expected to exceed the 176 million cases in prospect for 1963. The increase is expected to be almost great enough to maintain 1964 civilian per capita consumption at the 316 eggs currently estimated

for this year. Both the number of layers and the rate of lay probably will be up a little.

The number of layers and potential layers (layers and pullets not laying) on October 1 was the same as a year earlier. The 377 million potential layers were distributed among classes as follows: Hens made up 42.4 percent, pullets of laying age 37.2 percent, and pullets not of laying age 20.4 percent. This was essentially the same distribution as a year earlier. The size and composition of the October 1 flock suggests that the Nation's laying flock during the rest of 1963 will continue about the same as in 1962.

However, the number of layers on farms early in 1964 will be augmented by a greater number of replacement chickens from the out-of-season hatches of egg-type chicks. In July-September 77 million chicks were hatched compared with 68 million in the same period last year. And on October 1 there were 4 percent more eggs in incubators than a year earlier.

Through next summer, egg production is likely to be greater than a year earlier. Most of the gain will probably stem from a higher rate of lay. Production per layer in the first quarter of 1963 was 1 percent lower than in 1962 and slightly lower than in 1959. This probably reflects the recent trend for hens to make up a larger proportion of January 1 layers, and also the severe weather early in 1963. With no change in the composition of the Nation's laying flock and with more favorable weather, the first quarter rate of lay may return at least to the 1962 level. By the second quarter of 1964, the number of layers will probably be up about 1 percent from the 1963 level.

Egg production after midyear will depend largely on the number of replacement chicks hatched in the first half of 1964. Despite higher egg prices in 1963 than in 1962, the egg-type hatch in the first half of 1964 is expected to be down a little from the 362 million in January-June 1963. As commercial production units have replaced farm flocks, there has been a shift in the egg-type chick hatch from February-April to the second half of the year. See cover chart. Small flock owners usually buy replacement chicks in the spring; commerical operators tend to buy more on a year-round basis. This trend is expected to continue. In fact, lower egg prices in early 1964 compared with a year earlier are expected to further depress the already less favorable egg-feed price relationship and result in a further large decline in the number of small flocks.

If the pattern of hatchings emerges as envisioned, the Nation's laying flock by the end of 1964 will be a little smaller than at the end of this year. However, egg production may be maintained at or above the 1963 level in late 1964 because of a further increase in the rate of lay.

Lower Egg Prices in Prospect

Expansion in egg production above the 1962 level, beginning in June, slightly dampened the seasonal rise in egg prices this year. Mid-month prices received by U. S. farmers rose from the year's low of 29.5 cents per dozen in

May and June to 36.0 cents in September, and were 35.5 cents per dozen in October. Prices last year increased from 28.4 cents in June to a 36-37 cent plateau in September-December. Prices the first 10 months of 1963 averaged 33.7 cents per dozen compared with 33.0 cents in the same months of 1962. On November 1 price quotations for eggs at the farm were generally lower than in mid-October. Large eggs were down mostly 2 cents per dozen and medium-sized eggs were down mostly 3 cents.

Egg prices through the first quarter of 1964 will be largely determined by production and the quantity of frozen egg now in cold storage. During this period, larger output than a year earlier is expected to more than offset smaller cold storage holdings. Consequently, prices are likely to fall below the 1963 level in the first quarter of 1964.

Cold storage holdings, mostly of frozen egg, totaled 2.6 million cases on October 1, the smallest of record and 0.5 million cases less than a year earlier. The 0.5 million cases represents about 1 percent of egg production in the fourth quarter. Inventories in 1963 reached a low of 1.0 million cases on April 1.

In the second quarter the demand for eggs, largely frozen egg, for storage (more elastic than the demand for current consumption) becomes an important influence in establishing the price level. The storage demand in turn depends on expected production and prices the following fall and winter. Since egg production in late 1964 will probably not be much if any greater than in 1963 the outlook is also for little change from a year earlier in fall egg prices. Consequently, the storage demand next year may be about the same as it was this past spring. This suggests that egg prices in the first half will be down from a year earlier but by a smaller amount in the second quarter than in the first.

Broiler Prices Weaken in Second Half of 1963

Broiler prices to U. S. producers in the first 6 months of 1963 averaged 15.1 cents per pound compared with 15.4 cents in the same period of 1962. Lower prices than a year ago in the first quarter were partly offset by higher prices in the second quarter. In all the first half, prices were strong, considering the larger supplies of broilers and red meats available for domestic consumption. The liveweight of Federally inspected young chickens during the first half was up from a year ago by 141 (ready-to-cook basis) or 5 percent, while broiler exports were off 57 million pounds. During the same period the commercial production of red meat was 4 percent higher than in 1962.

Supplies of young chickens and red meats continued to exceed the year earlier level after mid-1963 and farm broiler prices eventually weakened. The liveweight of young chickens slaughtered in Federally inspected plants between July 3 and October 23 was 7 percent greater than in the same period of 1962. And commercial red meat slaughter in July and September was up 5 percent. Prices received for broilers by U. S. producers declined from 14.7 cents per pound in July to 13.9 cents in September and October. In July-October, prices averaged

14.2 cents per pound compared with 15.4 cents a year earlier. In mid-October the farm price was 1.1 cents below October 1962. On November 1, broilers in the Southeast were being quoted at mostly 13½ cents per pound, 1 cent per pound higher than on October 1 but 1½ cents lower than on November 1, 1962. In the first half of October quotations dropped as low as 12 cents per pound.

Recent broiler chick placements which determine fourth quarter broiler production, were the same as a year earlier. Even if broiler supplies in October-December are no larger than in 1962, prices to producers may average lower than the 14.5 cents per pound in this period last year. This appears likely, because beef supplies are expected to continue to be more plentiful.

Government purchases of chicken for the National School Lunch Program are a factor in the demand for chicken this year as they were in the previous 2 years. USDA purchases of fresh-frozen, cut-up young chickens this year began on August 16, 2 weeks later than in 1962. Purchases in 1961 totaled 45 million pounds ($13 million) and in 1962 totaled 60 million ($18 million). Through October 30 this year, quantities contracted for totaled 29.5 million pounds compared with 34.9 million by this date last year. Purchases this year and last were equivalent (on the average) to about 1 percent of concurrent Federally inspected slaughter of young chickens.

The Department of Agriculture announced on October 3 that it would buy about 420,000 pounds of canned, boned chicken for use in the National School Lunch Program in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, where facilities for proper handling of frozen chickens currently are not adequate. Deliveries of this product to USDA are to begin in mid-November. In a comparable program last year, USDA bought about 557,000 pounds of canned, boned chicken between October 24 and November 13. See table 30.

Uptrend in Broiler Production to Continue in 1964

Another increase in broiler output from the 2.1 billion birds currently estimated for 1963 is in prospect for 1964. Thus, broiler output would be up for the 17th year in a row--in each year since 1946. Most of the increase in 1964 is expected to occur in the second half of the year.

Recent hatchery activity suggests that 1964 will open with broiler production at about the year-earlier level. In 22 important broiler States egg settings for broiler chicks for the 3 weeks ending October 26 were running only slightly above a year earlier.

Through the middle of 1964, the pressures for expanded output of broiler chicks, reflected in a larger National hatchery supply flock, will continue. At the same time more abundant supplies of beef will tend to hold down broiler prices and make the broiler outlook less favorable. This discouraging factor may offset the pressures toward the larger supply. Slightly higher feed prices in prospect through September 1964, will also act as a restraint on broiler production. However, as 1964 progresses, competition from red meats

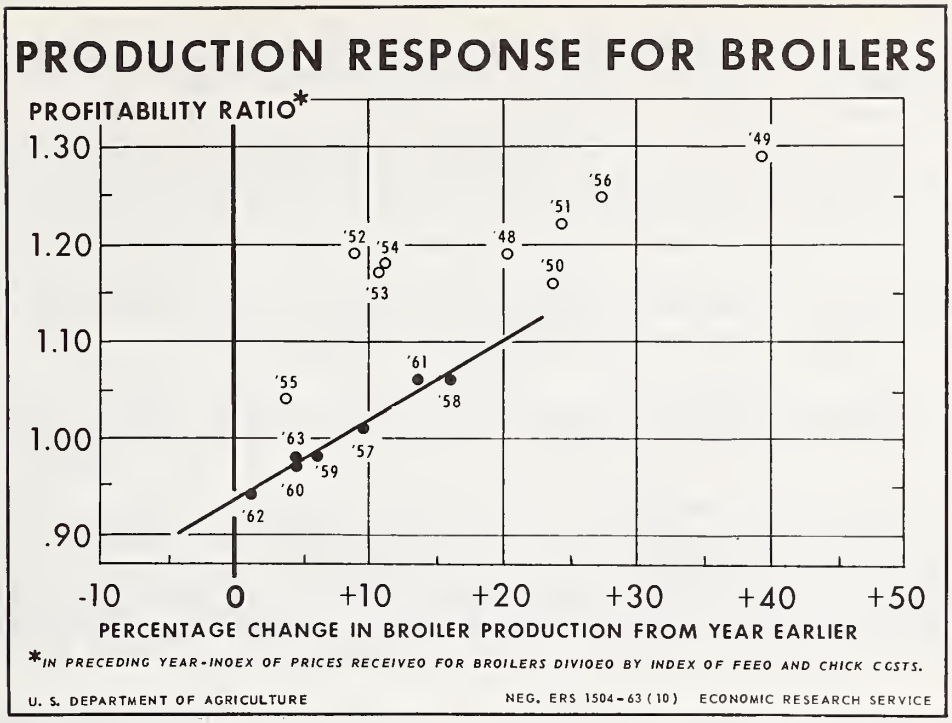

Table 2.--Factors related to change in annual broiler production, 1948-64

Year	Per pound of liveweight broiler in preceding year								Liveweight broiler production in current year	
	Feed required	Costs 1/				Prices received		Profitability ratio 3/		
		Feed	Chick 2/	Feed and chick		Reported	Index 1957-59=100		Reported	Percentage change from year earlier
				Calculated	Index 1957-59=100					
	Lb.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.		Ct.			Mil. lb.	Pct.
1948	3.95	20.7	5.4	26.0	152	32.3	182	1.19	1,127	+20
1949	3.80	21.0	5.9	26.8	157	36.0	202	1.29	1,570	+39
1950	3.59	17.4	5.8	23.3	136	28.2	158	1.16	1,945	+24
1951	3.33	16.4	5.1	21.5	126	27.4	154	1.22	2,415	+24
1952	3.27	17.5	5.4	23.0	135	28.5	160	1.19	2,624	+9
1953	3.20	18.1	5.5	23.6	138	28.8	162	1.17	2,904	+11
1954	3.13	16.5	5.6	22.0	129	27.1	152	1.18	3,236	+11
1955	3.04	16.1	5.2	21.3	125	23.1	130	1.04	3,350	+4
1956	2.85	14.2	5.0	19.3	113	25.2	142	1.25	4,270	+27
1957	2.80	13.9	4.7	18.6	109	19.6	110	1.01	4,683	+10
1958	2.68	13.1	4.0	17.1	100	18.9	106	1.06	5,431	+16
1959	2.80	13.9	4.2	18.1	106	18.5	104	.98	5,763	+6
1960	2.65	12.8	3.1	16.0	94	16.1	90	.97	6,017	+4
1961	2.51	11.6	3.7	15.3	90	16.9	95	1.06	6,836	+14
1962	2.41	11.2	3.1	14.2	83	13.9	78	.94	6,913	+1
1963	2.53	11.8	3.0	14.9	87	15.2	85	.98	4/7,200	+4
1964 4/	2.47	11.9	3.1	14.9	87	14.6	82	.94		

1/ These costs which are based upon reported prices paid by producers for broiler growing mash and for chicks are higher than costs that would be incurred by a highly integrated operator. However, year-to-year changes are probably quite representative of changes in the broiler industry as a whole. 2/ Includes an adjustment for mortality. 3/ The profitability ratio is the index of prices received divided by the index of feed and chick costs. 4/ Partly forecast.

may lessen and broiler prices are likely to strengthen. This could lead to a sizeable expansion in broiler production in the second half of 1964.

If the expected increase materializes, civilian per capita consumption of chicken in 1964 will reach a new high, exceeding the 30.6 pounds currently estimated for 1963. Broilers may account for about 87 percent of the total chicken. Chicken exports and shipments from the 48 contiguous States in 1964 are not expected to be quite as high as the 190 million pounds in prospect for 1963. There may be a further reduction in exports to the Common Market, but this may be partly offset by larger exports to other countries.

The indicated number of layers in hatchery supply flocks will continue larger than a year earlier through February 1964. The difference will narrow a little in the fourth quarter of 1963; reductions last July and August in the number of chicks placed domestically, by leading primary breeders of broiler replacement stock, will more than offset an increase that occurred in September. Placements were down 6 percent from a year earlier in July and 14 percent in August but up 6 percent in September. As a result, the Nation's hatchery supply flock next February is indicated to be 6 percent larger than a year earlier. In November the flock was indicated to be 10 percent larger.

The apparent increase from a year earlier in the supply of hatching eggs has been reflected somewhat in lower broiler chick prices. Prices paid to commercial hatcheries for broiler chicks averaged $9.92 per hundred in mid-October compared with $10.80 in January and $10.90 in October 1962.

Foreign Trade Developments

In January-August U. S. broiler exports totaled 69.1 million pounds compared with 132.7 million pounds in the same period of 1962. A 70.4 million pound reduction in shipments to the Common Market, mainly West Germany, was offset a little by a 6.8 million pound increase in sales to other countries. In 1962 U. S. broiler exports totaled 172.6 million pounds and were equivalent to 3.5 percent of production. See table 32. Turkey exports in the first 8 months of 1963 were 12.5 million pounds, 5.5 million lower than a year earlier. Last year the United States sold about 36.9 million pounds or about 3 percent of the turkey crop to foreign countries.

Effective October 21, the supplemental levy on U. S. broiler exports to West Germany was reduced 1.02 cents per pound. The EEC attributed the reduction to a recent increase in world poultry prices. This action lowered total levies on broilers to about 12.3 cents per pound from about 13.4 cents. When the new EEC levy system was put into effect on August 1, 1962, total charges against U. S. broilers advanced from less than 5 cents a pound to about 12.6 cents. In addition to the reduction in the supplemental levy, it is also understood that the levy on U. S. chicken exports to West Berlin may be reduced in the future by 3.2 cents per pound because of that city's peculiar circumstances.

Another important development relating to our poultry trade with the EEC is the agreement by the Secretary General of GATT to chair a committee of qualified and impartial experts, to review and adjudicate the differing positions of the United States and the Common Market as to the volume of trade affected by the imposition of the EEC fees and levies on U. S. poultry. The committee will meet for the first time on Novmeber 11 and hopes to render its decision by mid-November.

The United States has estimated the trade affected at $46 million while the EEC places it at only $19 million. The estimated value involved is the value of what our poultry exports to EEC would have been in 1960 in the absence of the quantitative restrictions then in effect in West Germany. The value of trade in 1960 is used because negotiations with the EEC under GATT were begun on September 1, 1960.

For egg products, the EEC commission on October 7, suspended use of the gate price for the purpose of creating a minimum import price for egg products. In its place a supplemental levy was imposed as in the case of chickens. The supplemental levy for dried and frozen yolk was set at 5.67 cents per pound and for dried whole egg at 17.05 cents per pound.

Earlier 1963 Turkey Crop Sells for Higher Prices

Turkeys appear to be maturing more quickly this year than last and the crop is going to market earlier. Through September the number of young turkeys and fryer-roasters slaughtered under Federal inspection was running 7 percent above a year earlier. Based on earlier poult hatchings, the number of these young birds slaughtered in January-September would have been expected to be up only 4 percent from a year earlier. The apparent discrepancy seems to indicate that turkeys are being marketed at earlier ages this year, that mortality may be down from 1962, and a larger proportion of the 1963 crop is being Federally inspected. Earlier marketings are also suggested by the fact that the average liveweight of young turkeys in September was about 19.3 pounds compared with 18.5 in September 1962, which indicates birds are reaching maturity more quickly this year. In 1960-1962 the average liveweight of young turkeys did not exceed 19 pounds until October. The earlier marketings this year appear to reflect a significant increase in production efficiency. The weather this year also appears to have been much more ideal for raising turkeys than in 1962. Temperatures in major producing areas in June-September were generally higher than a year ago and precipitation was mostly lighter. However, rainfall in California and Utah in September was greater than in September 1962.

The earlier turkey marketings gave rise to a more rapid buildup than in 1962 in cold storage holdings in August and September. During this period, frozen turkey stocks increased 144 million pounds compared with 110 million in these 2 months last year. Frozen turkey stocks on October 1 totaled 246 million pounds, up from 233 million a year earlier but down from the record-high stocks of 270 million on October 1, 1961.

However, turkey marketings in the last 2 months this year will probably be down a little from a year ago, resulting in smaller fourth quarter supplies than a year ago.

According to a survey by the Institute of American Poultry Industries in cooperation with the members of the National Association of Refrigerated Warehouses, the October 1 cold storage holdings of eviscerated turkeys were distributed by classes as follows (with year-earlier figures in parentheses): Toms, 49 percent (50); hens, 48 percent (47); and fryer-roasters, 3 percent (3).

USDA turkey purchases for surplus removal this year began 3 weeks sooner than in 1962. Between the beginning of the program on August 30 and its termination on October 17, USDA contracted for 44 million pounds of ready-to-cook turkey compared with 43 million between September 21 and November 16 last year. Cost of purchases this year, excluding subsequent costs of distribution to schools, totaled $14.2 million, up slightly from the $13.9 million in 1962.

Turkey prices in early 1963 were substantially higher than a year earlier partly because of a smaller carryover of frozen turkey and partly because prices in early 1962 were depressed as an aftermath of the record large 1961 crop. But the difference narrowed as slaughter rose seasonally. Cold storage holdings of turkey at the beginning of 1963 totaled 203 million pounds, 60 million less than a year earlier.

Producers in January-February 1963 received 22.2 cents per pound for turkey, 3.4 cents higher than in the same months of 1962. However, by September-October, prices at 22.2 cents per pound were only 0.6 cent above a year earlier. For all of 1963, farm turkey prices are expected to average about 22½ cents per pound compared with 21.6 cents in 1962. October prices at 22.4 cents per pound were nearly ½ cent higher than both a month and a year ago. On November 1, prices in major producing areas were higher than in mid-October by mostly ½ to 1 cent per pound for toms, hens and fryer-roasters. Contributing to the higher prices this year are smaller per capita turkey supplies and an increase in consumer incomes.

More Turkeys Likely in 1964

A larger turkey crop is in prospect for 1964 than the 92.7 million birds expected in 1963. Three factors in particular support this forecast. First, turkey prices to producers in 1963 are likely to average about 1 cent (4 percent) higher than the 21.6 cents per pound in 1962. This increase appears to have more than offset the concurrent increase in feed prices. Second, the trend toward greater production efficiency may have been accelerated this year. At least this is suggested by turkey marketings, which were somewhat earlier than expected from the pattern of poult hatchings. Finally, there is likely to be a smaller carryover of frozen turkey into 1964 than the 203 million pounds carried into this year.

It now appears that the number of turkey breeder hens on hand at the beginning of the main hatching season will be large enough to support a sizeable increase in turkey production in 1964. The most important clue to this number

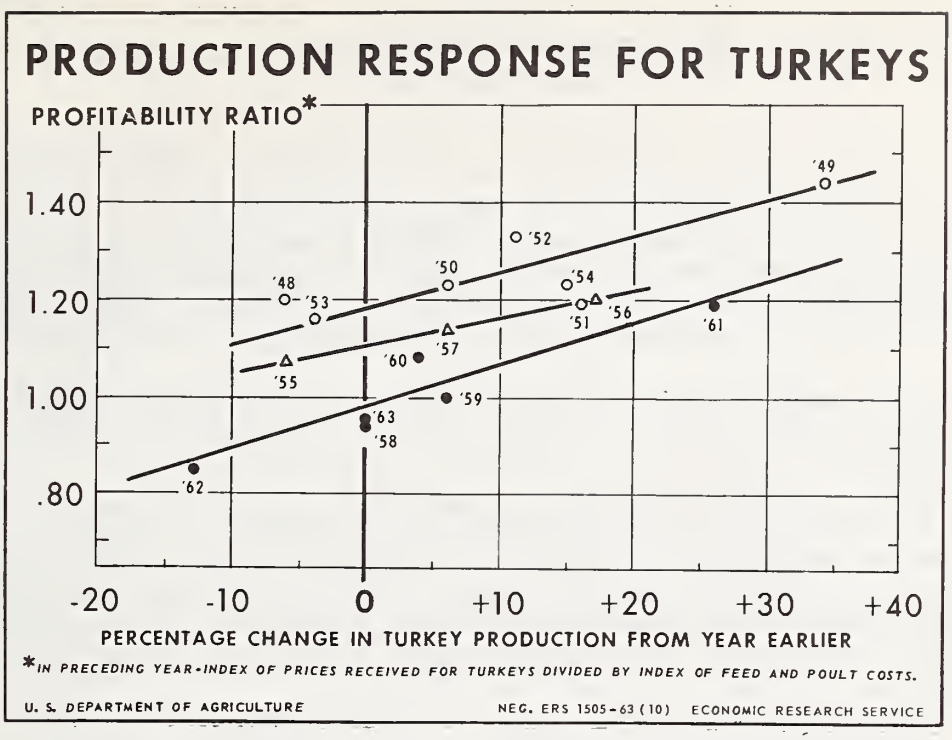

Table 3.--Factors related to change in annual turkey production, 1948-64

Year	Per pound of liveweight turkey in preceding year								Liveweight turkey production in current year	
	Feed required	Costs 1/				Prices received		Profitability ratio 3/	Reported	Percentage change from year earlier
		Feed	Poult 2/	Feed and chick		Reported	Index 1957-59=100			
				Calculated	Index 1957-59=100					
	Lb.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.		Ct.			Mil. lb.	Pct.
1948	5.40	28.0	4.8	32.8	129	36.5	154	1.20	574	-6
1949	5.40	29.6	5.3	34.9	137	46.8	198	1.44	769	+34
1950	5.23	25.4	5.4	30.8	121	35.2	148	1.23	817	+6
1951	5.11	25.1	4.7	29.8	117	32.9	139	1.19	950	+16
1952	4.84	25.8	4.5	30.3	119	37.5	158	1.33	1,049	+11
1953	4.77	26.8	4.5	31.3	123	33.6	142	1.16	1,008	-4
1954	4.82	25.3	4.3	29.6	116	33.7	142	1.23	1,161	+15
1955	4.70	24.9	4.0	28.9	113	28.8	122	1.07	1,091	-6
1956	4.60	23.0	4.1	27.1	106	30.2	127	1.20	1,274	+17
1957	4.39	21.5	4.2	25.7	101	27.2	115	1.14	1,356	+6
1958	4.70	22.8	4.1	26.8	105	23.4	99	.94	1,356	0
1959	4.53	22.0	3.8	25.8	101	23.9	101	1.00	1,433	+6
1960	4.20	20.2	3.6	23.8	93	23.9	101	1.08	1,491	+4
1961	4.19	19.4	3.7	23.0	90	25.4	107	1.19	1,878	+26
1962	4.37	20.3	3.7	24.0	94	18.9	80	.85	1,630	-13
1963	4.46	21.0	3.5	24.5	96	21.6	91	.95	4/1,630	
1964 4/	4.43	21.4	3.6	25.0	98	22.4	94	.96		

1/ These costs, based upon reported prices paid by farmers for turkey growing mash and for poults, are higher than costs that would be incurred by a highly integrated operator. However, year-to-year changes are probably quite representative of changes in the turkey industry as a whole. 2/ Includes an adjustment for mortality. 3/ The profitability ratio is the index of prices received divided by the index of feed and poult costs. 4/ Partly forecast.

is the report recently released by the Crop Reporting Board entitled "Turkey Breeder Hens, 1964 Hatching Season Intentions."

This 15-State report showed that as of October 1, farmers expected to keep about 1 percent more breeder hens at the beginning of 1964 than a year earlier. Plans were to keep the same number of breeder hens of the heavy breeds and 10 percent more of the light breeds. The increases were generally confined to States in the Midwest and the South. Reported intentions for States on the Pacific Coast were the same to lower for the heavy breeds. The 15 reporting States had 80 percent of the Nation's breeder hens at the beginning of 1963.

October 1 intentions for heavy breeds, since reporting began in 1956, have corresponded rather closely to the percentage changes in breeders subsequently reported for January 1 in both the 15 and the 48 States. A notable exception is the intentions for 1962--a period of great uncertainty in the industry following the heavy overproduction and extremely low prices in 1961. In that year, owners of breeder flocks in the 15 States kept 9 percent fewer hens for 1962 than in 1961; they had previously planned to keep the same number. For the light breeds, the relationship between intentions and actions has been less precise, although the direction of change has been the same in all years except 1956.

Turkeys tested for pullorum disease by official State agencies in July-September totaled 551,000 this year compared with the unusually low 457,000 in 1962 and 854,000 in 1961. Testings in this 3-month period by breeds were up from a year earlier as follows: Heavy white breeds, 22 percent; other heavy breeds, 15 percent; and light breeds, 29 percent.

Turkey prices received by farmers are likely to continue a little higher than a year earlier through early 1964, despite expected competition from greater supplies of beef and large broiler production. Contributing to the price strength will be prospectively smaller cold storage holdings and smaller current production stemming from the reduced hatch of poults in August-October.

Prices during the main marketing season in 1964 will depend on how much turkey production is expanded. A moderately larger turkey production in 1964 could probably be absorbed at an average price equal to the 22½-cent average currently in prospect for 1963. This is based on the prospect for an increase of 4 percent in per capita disposable income during 1964, a 1.5 percent larger population and the likelihood of a smaller carryover of frozen turkey into 1964.

PROJECTIONS TO 1968 FOR THE POULTRY INDUSTRY

Introduction

What is in prospect for the poultry industry during the next 5 years? Will poultry production and consumption continue expanding as rapidly as in recent years? What changes are likely in poultry and egg producers' prices and incomes? An analysis designed to shed some light on these and other closely related questions was recently completed by the Economic Research Service. It was carried out in an analytical framework that considered interrelationships among all sectors within agriculture and between agriculture and the rest of the economy.

Projections for poultry and eggs are extremely difficult because of the industry's rapidly changing technology, structure and organization and because of the great changes occurring in the forms in which poultry are being offered to consumers. They represent only the most probable developments under certain specified conditions and should be thought of as levels in equilibrium rather than as absolute levels. In this article, 2 sets of projected results are reported for poultry and eggs based on: (1) A continuation of current farm programs, including the 1964 program for wheat, and (2) a free market condition which assumes no acreage and production controls but a continuation of marketing orders, domestic distribution programs and the Food for Peace program.

Background and Other Assumptions

Continued population growth is expected to be the most important factor influencing the demand for poultry and eggs in the next 5 years. During the past decade, population increased about 1.7 percent per year. It is assumed that this growth would be maintained, resulting in a 1968 population of 206 million or 9 percent more than in 1963.

Demand for poultry, particularly turkey, would also get a boost from rising consumer incomes. Disposable personal income per capita for 1968 is projected to $2,350 or 11 percent above 1963. Changes in demand, other than those associated with changes in income and population, are assumed to continue in the same direction as in recent years but more slowly than in the past decade. Consumer preference for poultry would continue to increase a little more; these products would likely become even more convenient to use than at present. A greater proportion of chicken and turkey likely would be canned, frozen, and used in new food products. In 1963, about 8 percent of all commercially slaughtered poultry will be canned or used in prepared foods. In 1968, more poultry also would be sold as parts--breasts, legs, backs, etc. Per capita egg demand is expected to continue to decline. Foreign demand for U. S. poultry would recover about to the high level of 1962.

Combined costs of producing and marketing poultry and eggs would continue declining as a result of further advances in technology and economies to scale--even with no reduction in feed costs--but probably at a slower pace

than in recent years. And the interrelated trend toward fewer, larger, and more highly integrated operations would continue. Many older poultrymen, particularly egg and turkey producers, naturally will be retiring during this period. Others will find their best economic adjustment in other endeavors in or outside of agriculture.

The turkey segment of the poultry industry seems to have the greatest potential for cost and price reduction over the longer term. A large part of this potential is expected to be realized by 1968. Consequently, turkey output is likely to increase more rapidly than broiler production in the next 5 years.

Although egg prices to producers are projected to decline, a larger decline is indicated for prices to consumers. Producers would probably perform more marketing services or follow practices which reduce the need for services on the part of egg handlers. An increasing proportion of eggs would be "quality-controlled" at the farm. More eggs also probably would be graded and cartoned by producers and would move directly to retail and institutional outlets.

Production trends by regions would probably operate in the same direction as in recent years. The pattern of population growth, further reduction in feed conversion ratios, and lower transportation rates for feed ingredients would continue to encourage more poultry and egg production outside the Midwest. However, the shift in egg production from the Midwest to the Southeast and West may slacken. This appears likely now that these 2 regions have become self-sufficient in eggs and now that the surplus in the Midwest has been greatly reduced. Turkey production may increase faster in the South, because it may represent a more attractive alternative to industry integrators than eggs or broilers.

1968 Situation Under Current Programs

With feed prices in 1968 slightly lower than in 1963, projected prices for poultry and eggs average somewhat lower. This mainly reflects a further lowering of costs through continuing advances in technology and a greater integration of production and marketing. Prices of poultry products projected for 1968 average lower than in 1963 by 3 percent for eggs, 8 percent for broilers, and 4 percent for turkeys. These price reductions are much smaller than those in the previous 5 years, between 1958 and 1963. During this earlier period, prices for broilers fell 21 percent; turkeys 6 percent; and eggs, 11 percent.

Poultry and egg production through 1968 is expected to increase more slowly than in recent years. Broiler production likely would expand 15-20 percent from 1963 in response to projected increases in demand. This rise compares with the gain of 33 percent between 1958 and 1963. Turkey output probably would increase about 20 percent or the same as in the preceding 5-year period.

Cash receipts from marketings of broilers and turkeys are not likely to rise as rapidly as production but probably would be up substantially from 1963.

For eggs, cash receipts in 1968 would be up about 2 percent from this year's level, because of larger marketings. Total cash receipts for chickens, turkeys and eggs may increase 6 percent from $3.2 billion in 1963.

Civilian per capita consumption of poultry in 1968 would likely move above the average rate for 1963, but per capita egg use would continue the downtrend of recent years. Per capita use of chicken is projected for 1968 at 32.0 pounds, an increase of 5 percent. A decline in the use of farm chickens would partly offset an indicated 5 to 10 percent expansion in the use of broilers. In 1968, broilers are expected to make up 88 percent of all chicken consumed, up a couple of percentage points from 1963. Turkey consumption is indicated at around 7½ pounds per capita, up about 10 percent from the 1963 average. Egg use per capita is projected to decline about 5 to 10 percent from this year's level.

1968 Situation Under Free Market Conditions

Lower feed prices under free market conditions will lead to lower product prices to producers and consumers for all meats and eggs. At the lower price levels, red meats probably would offer poultry greater competition than under current programs. This would likely depress poultry prices sufficiently to lead to a level of production and consumption no greater than under current programs. In fact per capita turkey consumption might be even a little lower because turkey appears to be more vulnerable to competition from red meats. Eggs will be less affected by the lower red meat prices since they are not as close a substitute for red meat as poultry. However, even for eggs, the increase in use under free market conditions would be small, because egg consumption is not very responsive to the price of eggs.

With little change in output and a large decline in prices, cash receipts for chickens, turkeys and eggs would probably decline about 6 percent from the $3.2 billion in prospect for 1963.

Table 4.--Realized gross farm income from all sources, by States and regions, 1962 1/

State	Cash receipts from farm marketings and value of home consumption										Poultry and eggs as a percentage of gross income from farm products	Gross rental value of farm dwellings	Government payments	Realized gross farm income	Poultry and eggs as a percentage of realized gross farm income
	Livestock and livestock products								Crops	Total livestock and products and crops					
	Poultry and eggs					Meat animals	Dairy products	Total livestock and products 3/							
	Eggs	Farm chickens	Broilers	Turkeys	Total 2/										
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent
Main	32.9	4.1	41.1	0.2	78.2	8	41	127	68	196	40	11	2.4	209	37
New Hampshire	12.8	1.6	3.5	0.4	18.4	4	23	46	12	57	32	6	.7	63	29
Vermont	6.0	.6	.3	0.1	7.1	13	94	115	17	132	5	9	1.5	142	5
Massachusetts	24.3	2.1	4.6	2.1	33.6	11	46	92	62	154	22	13	0.7	168	20
Rhode Island	3.2	.3	.8	0.3	4.6	2	7	13	8	21	22	2	0.1	23	20
Connecticut	29.5	2.5	8.4	1.4	41.8	7	42	93	52	145	29	14	0.6	159	26
New York	56.8	3.3	5.5	3.6	77.7	78	458	620	262	882	9	109	21.1	1,012	8
New Jersey	60.1	3.4	4.7	0.9	69.5	15	62	149	134	283	25	34	4.3	321	22
Pennsylvania	102.5	9.4	25.8	7.3	145.8	131	324	607	220	827	18	92	20.2	939	16
North Atlantic	32[illegible].0	27.4	94.7	16.2	476.8	269	1,097	1,863	834	2,696	18	289	51.6	3,037	16
Ohio	66.6	4.1	6.2	13.2	92.1	333	222	657	418	1,075	9	115	59.5	1,250	7
Indiana	56.9	5.0	16.2	14.0	93.5	513	128	739	489	1,228	8	97	73.9	1,398	7
Illinois	52.3	2.8	1.7	4.8	62.5	984	158	1,215	1,016	2,231	3	90	109.3	2,430	3
Michigan	35.5	2.7	2.2	4.9	47.1	146	215	416	357	772	6	91	45.9	909	5
Wisconsin	47.5	2.0	10.4	15.6	77.2	283	608	1,004	155	1,159	7	74	42.5	1,276	6
East North Central	258.8	16.7	36.7	52.5	372.4	2,259	1,331	4,031	2,434	6,465	6	467	331.1	7,263	5
Minnesota	70.8	3.8	7.2	48.9	136.1	615	325	1,093	407	1,500	9	79	90.5	1,669	8
Iowa	95.7	5.4	1.9	30.5	135.8	1,716	186	2,048	599	2,647	5	73	148.2	2,868	5
Missouri	39.2	3.0	18.8	15.9	78.5	585	129	795	395	1,190	7	91	102.8	1,385	6
North Dakota	8.1	.5	----	3.8	13.0	155	43	214	436	650	2	20	72.9	742	2
South Dakota	30.9	1.4	----	2.8	35.4	425	40	509	174	683	5	21	53.3	758	5
Nebraska	32.2	1.6	.5	4.6	39.2	757	53	852	437	1,290	3	38	101.4	1,430	3
Kansas	22.5	1.5	.8	3.3	28.7	639	68	738	611	1,349	2	43	105.4	1,497	2
West North Central	299.4	17.1	29.2	109.7	475.7	4,891	843	6,250	3,059	9,309	5	366	674.5	10,349	5
Delaware	5.1	.6	56.6	0.6	62.9	4	8	75	36	111	57	6	2.2	120	52
Maryland	8.9	1.0	73.5	1.0	84.6	41	73	199	97	296	29	35	6.1	337	25
Virginia	36.8	3.1	23.2	11.5	76.0	111	95	284	266	550	14	66	17.2	634	12
West Virginia	11.1	.9	11.2	2.7	26.2	36	28	91	33	124	21	14	3.8	142	18
North Carolina	76.0	6.4	98.8	9.8	192.2	104	86	385	856	1,240	16	75	39.5	1,354	14
South Carolina	31.6	3.5	10.0	2.7	48.2	43	31	122	296	419	12	27	21.2	467	10
Georgia	94.3	6.9	168.0	2.8	272.3	130	61	465	375	840	32	44	33.7	917	30
Florida	36.[illegible]	1.7	5.5	0.8	45.2	81	87	217	630	847	5	27	9.9	884	5
South Atlantic	300.[illegible]	24.1	446.8	32.0	807.6	550	470	1,839	2,588	4,427	18	294	133.6	4,855	17
Kentucky	23.7	1.8	7.8	3.4	37.3	206	101	346	327	673	6	57	35.1	765	5
Tennessee	27.9	1.9	16.3	0.5	46.8	164	95	307	276	583	8	51	30.0	664	7
Alabama	57.2	3.9	102.8	0.9	165.1	135	53	354	240	594	28	34	22.7	667	25
Mississippi	51.1	2.3	66.8	0.7	121.1	129	59	310	427	736	16	39	18.1	794	15
Arkansas	47.9	2.7	112.7	9.5	173.5	91	39	304	496	800	22	41	16.5	857	20
Louisiana	17.0	2.1	11.6	0.2	31.1	93	52	177	279	456	7	30	19.6	506	6
Oklahoma	14.1	.8	3.6	5.2	24.4	331	59	416	263	679	4	28	56.4	764	3
Texas	74.7	4.3	62.6	16.9	160.7	761	151	1,121	1,392	2,513	6	88	148.5	2,749	6
South Central	313.7	19.8	384.3	37.3	760.1	1,910	609	3,335	3,701	7,036	11	368	346.8	7,751	10
Montana	5.0	.7	-----	4/1.1	6.9	186	16	216	193	409	2	17	26.2	453	2
Idaho	6.9	.5	2.7	4/---	11.2	131	54	204	233	438	3	18	23.1	479	2
Wyoming	2.0	.1	-----	-----	2.1	119	7	138	27	165	1	7	10.7	183	1
Colorado	8.0	.4	5/.4	7.7	16.5	391	36	454	224	678	2	27	40.2	745	2
New Mexico	4.7	.2	-----	0.1	5.6	149	12	171	103	275	2	7	15.0	296	2
Arizona	5.1	.4	5/	0.9	6.8	173	24	207	291	498	1	8	5.3	511	1
Utah	7.8	.3	1.1	14.8	24.5	66	31	134	36	170	14	8	8.9	187	13
Nevada	.3	6/	-----	6/	.4	32	6	39	7	46	1	2	1.0	50	1
Washington	28.5	1.0	10.0	2.0	41.9	81	90	221	367	589	7	38	21.6	648	6
Oregon	17.6	.7	5.9	6.1	32.3	120	47	208	240	448	7	30	15.1	493	7
California	175.0	7.5	37.0	71.1	301.5	629	402	1,350	1,994	3,344	9	117	31.4	3,492	9
Western	262.0	11.8	57.1	103.9	449.7	2,077	725	3,343	3,716	7,059	6	279	198.5	7,537	6
U.S.	1,7[illegible]2.7	116.9	1,048.8	351.6	3,333.3	11,955	5,076	20,661	16,331	36,992	9	2,064	1,736.1	40,792	8

1/ Preliminary. Details for individual States and items may not add to totals due to rounding. 2/ Includes ducks, geese, guineas, pigeons, quail, pheasants and turkey hatching eggs, not shown separately. 3/ Includes poultry and eggs, meat animals, dairy products, wool, horses, mules, mohair, honey, beeswax, goats, rabbits and fur animals. 4/ Montana and Idaho combined to avoid disclosing individual operations. 5/ Colorado and Arizona combined to avoid disclosing individual operations. 6/ Less than 0.05.

Table 5.--Number and size of different types of farms producing poultry and eggs, 1959 1/

Item	All farms 2/			All commercial farms 3/			Commercial poultry farms 4/		
	Number of farms reporting	Quantity of items reported	Average quantity of items per farm	Number of farms reporting	Quantity of items reported	Average quantity of items per farm	Number of farms reporting	Quantity of items reported	Average quantity of items per farm
	Thou.	Thou.	No.	Thou.	Thou.	No.	Thou.	Thou.	No.
Chickens 4 months old or over on hand	2,172	351,029	162	1,453	329,953	227	73.8	162,066	2,196
Dozen eggs sold	1,068	3,330,265	3,118	841	3,425,537	4,073	64.6	2,040,184	31,582
Broilers sold	41.7	1,414,259	33,915	40.3	1,410,129	34,991	37.4	1,374,710	36,757
Other chickens sold	768	205,982	268	648	204,747	316	63.8	117,870	1,847
Turkeys raised	86.8	82,521	951	56.9	79,456	1,396	8.83	74,493	8,436

1/ Data for all farms based on a complete enumeration; data for commercial farms based on a sample of approximately one-fifth of all farms.

2/ Places less than 10 acres if estimated sales of agricultural products for the year amounted to at least $250. Places of 10 or more acres if the estimated sales of agricultural products for the year amounted to at least $50. Places having less than the $50 or $250 minimum estimated sales in 1959 were counted as farms if they could normally be expected to produce agricultural products in sufficient quantity to meet the requirements.

3/ All farms with a value of sales amounting to $2,500 or more. Farms with a value of sales of $50 to $2,499 were classified as commercial if the farm operator was under 65 years of age and (1) he did not work off the farm 100 or more days during the year and (2) the income received by the operator and members of his family from non farm sources was less than the value of all farm products.

4/ Sales of chickens, chicken eggs, and all other poultry and poultry products accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales.

Table 6 .--Eggs, chicken, turkey and red meats: Civilian per capita consumption, 48 States 1940-63

Year	Eggs	Poultry, ready-to-cook weight				Red meats, carcass weight equivalent			
		Total	Chicken		Turkey	Total	Beef and veal	Pork excluding lard	Lamb and mutton
			Total	Approximate percentage that is broiler meat					
	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1940	319	17.0	14.1	14	2.9	142	62.3	73.5	6.6
1941	311	18.3	15.4	18	2.9	144	68.5	68.4	6.8
1942	318	20.7	17.7	18	3.0	140	69.4	63.7	7.2
1943	347	25.7	23.0	18	2.7	147	61.5	78.9	6.4
1944	354	23.1	20.4	19	2.7	154	68.0	79.5	6.7
1945	402	25.1	21.6	23	3.5	145	71.3	66.6	7.3
1946	379	23.1	19.4	21	3.7	154	71.6	75.8	6.7
1947	383	21.7	18.1	24	3.6	155	80.4	69.6	5.3
1948	389	21.4	18.3	30	3.1	145	72.6	67.8	5.1
1949	383	22.9	19.6	36	3.3	145	72.8	67.7	4.1
1950	389	24.7	20.6	42	4.1	145	71.4	69.2	4.0
1951	392	26.1	21.7	48	4.4	138	62.7	71.9	3.4
1952	390	26.8	22.1	53	4.7	146	69.4	72.4	4.2
1953	379	26.7	21.9	56	4.8	155	87.1	63.5	4.7
1954	376	28.1	22.8	60	5.3	155	90.1	60.0	4.6
1955	371	26.3	21.3	65	5.0	163	91.4	66.8	4.6
1956	369	29.6	24.4	71	5.2	167	94.9	67.3	4.5
1957	362	31.4	25.5	75	5.9	159	93.4	61.1	4.2
1958	354	34.1	28.2	78	5.9	152	87.2	60.2	4.2
1959	352	35.2	28.9	79	6.3	160	87.1	67.6	4.8
1960	334	34.4	28.2	83	6.2	161	91.4	65.2	4.8
1961	326	37.8	30.3	84	7.5	161	93.7	62.2	5.1
1962 1/	324	37.2	30.1	85	7.1	164	94.6	63.9	5.2
1963 2/	316	37.4	30.6	86	6.8	167	97.8	64.3	4.7

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Partly forecast.

Table 7.--Factors influencing and indicative of the demand for eggs and poultry, 1940-63 1/

Year	Total population July 1 (including Armed Forces overseas) 2/	Employment: average number of people employed	Per capita disposable income	BLS consumer price index, (1957-59=100)	Civilian per capita disappearance			U. S. average price				
						Ready-to-cook basis		Received by farmers			Retail (ERS)	
								Per pound (live)				
					Eggs	Chicken	Turkey	Eggs, per dozen	All chickens	Turkeys	Eggs, per dozen	Chickens, per pound 3/
	Million	Million	Dollars		Number	Pounds	Pounds	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1940	132.1	47.5	576	48.8	319	14.1	2.9	18.0	13.9	15.2	30.1	28.1
1941	133.4	50.4	697	51.3	311	15.4	2.9	23.5	16.3	19.9	36.6	30.2
1942	134.9	53.8	871	56.8	318	17.7	3.0	30.0	19.8	27.5	45.1	36.1
1943	136.7	54.5	977	60.3	347	23.0	2.7	37.1	25.3	32.7	53.8	41.5
1944	138.4	54.0	1,060	61.3	354	20.4	2.7	32.5	24.9	33.9	51.1	41.7
1945	139.9	52.8	1,075	62.7	402	21.6	3.5	37.7	27.0	33.7	54.6	43.1
1946	141.4	55.3	1,136	68.0	379	19.4	3.7	37.6	29.0	36.3	55.3	48.7
1947	144.1	57.8	1,181	77.8	383	18.1	3.6	45.3	28.2	36.5	65.8	57.0
1948	146.6	59.1	1,291	83.8	389	18.3	3.1	47.2	32.3	46.8	68.4	63.2
1949	149.2	58.4	1,271	83.0	383	19.6	3.3	45.2	26.6	35.2	65.9	59.6
1950	151.7	59.7	1,369	83.8	389	20.6	4.1	36.3	24.9	32.9	57.1	57.0
1951	154.4	60.8	1,473	90.5	392	21.7	4.4	47.7	27.0	37.5	69.7	59.7
1952	157.0	61.0	1,520	92.5	390	22.1	4.7	41.6	26.2	33.6	63.6	60.0
1953	159.6	61.9	1,582	93.2	379	21.9	4.8	47.7	25.3	33.7	66.8	58.5
1954	162.4	60.9	1,582	93.6	376	22.8	5.3	36.6	21.1	28.8	56.2	52.8
1955	165.3	62.9	1,660	93.3	371	21.3	5.0	39.5	23.4	30.2	58.1	54.8
1956	168.2	64.7	1,742	94.7	369	24.4	5.2	39.3	18.9	27.2	57.7	47.8
1957	171.2	65.0	1,804	98.0	362	25.5	5.9	35.9	18.0	23.4	54.9	46.7
1958	174.1	64.0	1,826	100.7	354	28.2	5.9	38.5	17.7	23.9	57.9	46.1
1959	177.1	65.6	1,904	101.5	352	28.9	6.3	31.4	15.3	23.9	50.8	42.0
1960	179.9	66.7	1,936	103.1	334	28.2	6.2	36.0	16.3	25.4	54.9	42.7
1961	183.7	66.8	1,984	104.2	326	30.3	7.5	35.4	13.4	18.9	54.9	38.5
1962	186.6	68.0	2,060	105.4	324	30.1	7.1	33.7	14.6	21.6	51.8	40.7
1963 4/	189.3	68.8	2,124	106.7	316	31.8	6.8	34.1	14.0	22.4	53.0	39.6

1/ Includes available data for Alaska and Hawaii beginning in 1961.
2/ Not adjusted for underenumeration.
3/ 1940-46, all chicken; 1947 to date, ready-to-cook broilers and fryers.
4/ Preliminary estimates as of early October.

Table 3.--Production of eggs and poultry and related factors compared with U. S. population, 1930-63 1/

Year	Population July 1 2/	Index of population July 1 (1957-59=100)	Index of poultry and egg production (1957-59=100)	Potential layers Jan. 1	Eggs produced on farms	Chickens raised, excluding specialized broilers	Sales and farm consumption of chickens: From farm flocks: Young birds	From farm flocks: Mature birds	From specialized broiler operations	Total	Turkeys raised
	Mil.			Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
1930	123.1	70.6	45	420	39,067	777	435	298		733	17
1931	124.0	71.2	44	402	38,532	709	377	283		660	18
1932	124.8	71.6	44	386	36,298	736	394	271		665	22
1933	125.6	72.1	44	391	35,514	750	411	285		696	23
1934	126.4	72.5	41	385	34.429	644	340	282	34	656	22
1935	127.2	73.0	41	350	33,609	658	349	235	43	627	21
1936	128.1	73.5	44	363	34,534	715	376	254	53	683	28
1937	128.8	73.9	44	380	37,564	601	288	279	68	635	26
1938	129.8	74.5	45	353	37,356	651	315	239	82	637	27
1939	130.9	75.1	48	376	38,843	697	348	254	106	707	34
1940	132.1	75.8	49	393	39,707	634	296	275	143	714	34
1941	133.4	76.5	54	381	41,894	745	384	226	192	802	33
1942	134.9	77.4	62	428	48,610	844	442	245	228	915	33
1943	136.7	78.4	71	489	54,547	1,001	565	309	285	1,159	32
1944	138.4	79.4	71	524	58,537	832	445	345	274	1,065	35
1945	139.9	80.3	74	474	56,221	890	483	309	366	1,158	43
1946	141.4	81.1	69	473	55,962	738	374	328	293	995	40
1947	144.1	82.7	68	431	55,384	719	372	281	310	963	34
1948	146.6	84.1	67	418	54,899	615	279	276	371	925	32
1949	149.2	85.6	74	399	56,154	705	352	245	513	1,110	41
1950	151.7	87.0	78	424	58,954	620	286	275	631	1,192	44
1951	154.4	88.6	81	399	58,063	623	294	250	789	1,333	53
1952	157.0	90.1	82	397	58,068	561	259	242	861	1,363	62
1953	159.6	91.6	84	373	57,929	548	228	238	947	1,412	60
1954	162.4	93.2	87	371	58,933	540	225	235	1,048	1,509	68
1955	165.3	94.9	86	369	59,526	459	3/382		1,092	1,474	66
1956	168.2	96.5	94	361	61,113	471	378		1,344	1,722	77
1957	171.2	98.2	95	370	61,026	394	327		1,448	1,775	81
1958	174.1	99.9	101	356	61,607	421	332		1,660	1,991	80
1959	177.1	101.6	104	367	63,335	386	329		1,737	2,066	84
1960	179.9	103.3	104	352	61,491	332	272		1,795	2,066	85
1961	183.7	105.5	112	344	62,074	346	275		1,993	2,269	108
1962 4/	186.6	107.2	111	350	63,145	318	260		2,026	2,287	92
1963 5/	189.3	108.7	113	347	63,300	314			2,100		93

1/ Includes available data for Alaska and Hawaii beginning in 1961. 2/ Total, including Armed Forces overseas. 3/ Breakdown discontinued. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ Partly forecast.

Table 9.--Prices of poultry feeds, feed ingredients, chicks and poults, 1950-63

Year	Index of prices paid by farmers for feed (1957-59=100)	Price per hundred weight				
		Poultry ration	Laying feed	Scratch grain	Broiler grower feed	Turkey grower feed
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1950	105	3.58	4.53	3.95	4.92	4.91
1951	118	4.01	4.96	4.47	5.36	5.33
1952	126	4.21	5.27	4.64	5.65	5.61
1953	114	3.87	4.88	4.36	5.26	5.25
1954	113	3.87	4.90	4.32	5.31	5.30
1955	106	3.61	4.58	4.16	5.00	5.00
1956	103	3.54	4.48	4.08	4.95	4.90
1957	101	3.47	4.42	4.03	4.89	4.84
1958	99	3.41	4.44	3.94	4.97	4.85
1959	100	3.40	4.44	3.89	4.84	4.81
1960	97	3.33	4.31	3.84	4.62	4.62
1961	98	3.36	4.36	3.84	4.64	4.65
1962	100	3.42	4.38	3.87	4.67	4.71
1963 1/	104	3.54	4.48	3.96	4.81	4.84

Year	Price per hundredweight at wholesale		Price per hundred		
	Corn 2/	Soybean meal (44 percent protein) 3/	Chicks		All poults
			Broiler type	Hybrid and cross breed pullet chicks	
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1950	2.64	3.21	14.60	---	4/74.20
1951	3.20	3.40	15.60	---	4/69.80
1952	3.16	4.19	15.50	---	66.70
1953	2.79	3.21	16.00	---	66.30
1954	2.81	3.99	14.90	---	62.00
1955	2.47	2.84	14.70	---	61.80
1956	2.53	2.56	14.20	---	63.80
1957	2.27	2.35	12.10	---	61.10
1958	2.19	2.80	13.10	53.30	59.40
1959	2.14	2.82	9.91	50.40	56.50
1960	2.03	2.66	11.80	50.80	59.10
1961	2.10	3.16	10.08	50.50	58.30
1962	1.97	3.28	9.95	50.30	56.50
1963 1/	1.98	3.00	10.10	49.40	57.67

1/ Partly forecast.
2/ Price per bushel, No. 3 yellow, Chicago, converted to a hundredweight equivalent.
3/ Price per ton bulk, Decatur, converted to a hundredweight equivalent.
4/ 11 month average.

Table 10.--Eggs and poultry: Measures of production efficiency and prices, 1930-62

Year	Eggs per layer	Feed per- 1/			Farm prices as reported			Price adjuster 2/	Adjusted prices		
		Dozen eggs produced	100 lbs. broilers produced	100 lbs. turkey produced	Eggs per dozen	Broilers per pound	Turkeys per pound		Eggs per dozen	Broilers per pound	Turkeys per pound
	Number	Feed Units	Feed Units	Feed Units	Cents	Cents	Cents		Cents	Cents	Cents
1930	121	7.3		804	23.7		20.2	52	45.6		38.8
1931	127	7.0		780	17.6		19.3	36	48.9		53.6
1932	121	7.4		802	14.2		12.8	27	52.6		47.4
1933	118	7.9		776	13.8		11.6	29	47.6		40.0
1934	118	7.2	528	770	17.0	19.3	15.1	37	45.9	52.2	40.8
1935	122	6.6	488	690	23.4	20.0	20.1	45	52.0	44.4	44.7
1936	121	7.6	528	724	21.8	20.6	15.6	47	46.4	43.8	33.2
1937	130	6.4	483	651	21.3	21.4	18.1	51	41.8	42.0	35.5
1938	135	7.0	500	708	20.3	19.0	17.5	40	50.8	47.5	43.8
1939	134	7.3	465	709	17.4	17.0	15.7	39	44.6	43.6	40.3
1940	134	7.2	481	720	18.0	17.3	15.2	42	42.9	41.2	36.2
1941	139	7.3	490	723	23.5	18.4	19.9	51	46.1	36.1	39.0
1942	142	7.4	466	723	30.0	22.9	27.5	66	45.5	34.7	41.7
1943	142	7.8	482	666	37.1	28.6	32.7	80	46.4	35.8	40.9
1944	148	7.7	451	667	32.5	28.8	33.9	82	39.6	35.1	41.3
1945	152	7.4	448	650	37.7	29.5	33.7	86	43.8	34.3	39.2
1946	156	7.8	459	634	37.6	32.7	36.3	98	38.4	33.3	37.0
1947	160	7.3	448	630	45.3	32.3	36.5	114	39.7	28.3	32.0
1948	166	7.2	434	630	47.2	36.0	46.8	119	39.7	30.3	39.3
1949	170	7.2	410	610	45.2	28.2	35.2	103	43.9	27.4	34.2
1950	174	7.7	382	592	36.3	27.4	32.9	107	33.9	25.6	30.7
1951	177	7.2	374	561	47.7	28.5	37.5	125	38.2	22.8	30.0
1952	181	7.2	366	555	41.6	28.8	33.6	119	35.0	24.2	28.2
1953	186	7.2	359	561	47.7	27.1	33.7	105	45.4	25.8	32.1
1954	188	7.0	351	545	36.6	23.1	28.8	102	35.9	22.6	28.2
1955	192	6.5	340	536	39.5	25.2	30.2	96	41.1	26.2	31.5
1956	197	6.7	331	519	39.3	19.6	27.2	95	41.4	20.6	28.6
1957	199	6.8	324	569	35.9	18.9	23.4	97	37.0	19.5	24.1
1958	202	6.7	339	549	38.5	18.5	23.9	104	37.0	17.8	23.0
1959	207	6.6	321	510	31.4	16.1	23.9	99	31.7	16.3	24.1
1960	209	6.4	300	508	36.0	16.9	25.4	98	36.7	17.2	25.9
1961	210	6.2	289	526	35.5	13.9	18.9	99	35.9	14.0	19.1
1962 3/	212	6.4	301	533	33.7	15.2	21.6	101	33.4	15.0	21.4

1/ Unpublished revisions to Consumption of Feed by Livestock Production Research Report No. 21. A feed unit is the economic equivalent of a pound of corn. Data for crop year ending September 30. 2/ Index of prices received by farmers for all farm products 1957-59=100. 3/ Preliminary.

Table 11.--Product-feed price ratios for poultry enterprises, and returns above feed costs in egg production, available data 1940-63

Period	Broiler-feed price ratio 1/			United States		
				Price ratios 1/		Returns from egg production above feed costs 2/
	Delaware	Georgia	United States	Turkey-feed	Egg-feed	
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Dollars
1940				8.4	11.5	78
1941				9.2	13.5	125
1942				9.8	14.2	170
1943				11.1	14.5	203
1944				10.8	11.5	135
1945				11.5	13.4	218
1946				9.7	11.3	148
1947			6.2	7.7	11.1	212
1948			6.5	9.8	11.4	241
1949			5.8	11.0	13.2	301
1950			5.6	8.8	10.3	140
1951			5.3	8.9	12.0	286
1952			5.1	8.0	10.0	186
1953	5.2	4.8	5.1	8.6	12.3	322
1954	4.4	3.9	4.3	7.9	9.4	166
1955	5.3	4.7	5.0	8.3	11.0	272
1956	4.1	3.6	4.0	8.2	10.9	268
1957	4.1	3.5	3.9	6.9	10.5	229
1958	3.8	3.5	3.7	7.2	11.3	283
1959	3.5	3.2	3.3	6.9	9.2	176
1960	3.9	3.6	3.6	7.7	10.9	272
1961	3.3	2.9	3.0	6.1	10.6	275
1962	3.4	3.2	3.3	6.1	9.9	240
Jan.-Oct.						
1960	3.9	3.6	3.7	7.6	10.3	3/171
1961	3.3	2.9	3.0	6.3	10.5	3/207
1962	3.5	3.2	3.3	6.0	9.7	3/170
1963	3.2	2.9	3.1	6.2	9.5	3/177

1/ Simple average.
2/ Per hundred layers, assuming U. S. average feed costs, egg prices and rates of lay.
3/ January-September.

Table 12.--Chickens: Breed and variety distribution of hatchery supply flocks enrolled in the National Poultry Improvement Plan, United States, 1942 through 1963; by regions, 1963

Year ending June 30 and region	States reporting	Total birds in Plan: Number	Percentage distribution by breed and variety 1/: Total	New Hampshire	White Leghorn	White Rock	Barred Rock	Rhode Island Red	Crossmated	Others 2/
	No.	Mil.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1942	33	10.7	100	21.2	24.1	15.6	16.2	12.5	2.0	8.4
1943	40	15.8	100	19.2	26.6	18.3	15.7	8.9	3.0	8.3
1944	42	20.3	100	19.4	25.9	19.7	13.9	8.3	5.5	7.3
1945	39	17.6	100	20.6	25.8	17.5	12.4	8.0	9.8	5.9
1946	32	20.3	100	23.8	23.1	17.0	11.4	7.7	11.3	5.7
1947	38	24.5	100	23.4	25.4	17.4	10.0	6.5	11.1	6.2
1948	42	25.1	100	25.9	24.7	15.2	10.2	6.8	12.4	4.8
1949	44	26.5	100	31.9	25.7	13.2	7.8	5.6	11.9	3.9
1950	47	36.2	100	38.8	21.9	10.4	6.3	4.3	15.1	3.2
1951	47	33.8	100	38.9	21.6	10.1	5.8	4.1	16.4	3.1
1952	47	37.6	100	41.4	18.9	11.9	4.0	3.3	14.3	6.2
1953	47	33.8	100	36.2	20.1	14.8	3.5	3.2	16.0	6.2
1954	47	36.0	100	25.4	18.9	23.1	2.2	2.7	19.7	8.0
1955	47	37.1	100	16.0	19.2	29.5	1.3	2.7	21.2	10.1
1956	47	34.9	100	6.7	18.9	25.2	1.2	2.3	34.0	11.7
1957	47	39.0	100	4.1	14.8	21.0	1.0	1.7	47.1	10.3
1958	47	35.6	100	3.2	17.0	10.1	.7	1.7	57.7	9.6
1959	47	40.0	100	2.1	15.5	9.8	.5	1.2	63.5	7.4
1960	47	36.1	100	1.7	15.5	7.2	.5	1.0	66.2	7.9
1961	47	36.6	100	1.6	13.8	7.0	.4	.8	67.8	8.6
1962	47	37.0	100	1.1	13.6	4.7	.2	.9	72.0	7.5
1963	46	34.9	100	.7	13.5	5.2	.2	.7	71.2	8.5
Regions 1963										
N. Atlantic	9	5.1	100	0.6	28.2	4.9	.6	1.3	61.0	8.3
E.N.Central	5	3.3	100	2.7	28.9	10.1	.6	.9	32.0	24.7
W.N.Central	7	3.8	100	1.2	26.0	3.2	.4	.8	42.6	25.8
S. Atlantic	8	13.2	100	.2	4.0	5.1	.04	.8	88.4	1.5
S. Central	8	7.9	100	.3	5.1	4.3	.1	.3	84.9	5.0
Western	9	1.6	100	1.2	24.0	5.7	.03	.6	60.1	8.4

1/ Totals may not add to 100 due to rounding.
2/ Includes in-crossmated.

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Table 13.--Turkeys: Breed and variety distribution of hatchery supply flocks enrolled in the National Turkey Improvement Plan, United States, 1944 through 1963; by regions, 1963

Year ending June 30 and region	States reporting	Total birds in Plan							January 1 breeders estimated by Crop Reporting Board (48 States)
		Number	Percentage distribution by breed and variety 1/						
			Total	Bronze		Heavy Whites, including Hollands	Beltsville Small White	All others 2/	
				Broad-breasted	Standard				
	No.	Mil.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Mil.
1944	8	0.1	100	72	15	7	2	5	4.2
1945	24	.7	100	82	14	3	3/	2	4.5
1946	30	2.3	100	92	5	2	1	1	4.8
1947	39	1.9	100	89	4	5	2	1	3.8
1948	39	1.1	100	72	15	5	6	1	2.5
1949	41	1.8	100	77	15	4	4	1	3.1
1950	44	2.1	100	76	14	4	6	1	3.3
1951	44	2.3	100	77	2	5	16	1	3.2
1952	44	3.1	100	75	3/	4	19	1	3.7
1953	42	2.6	100	76	3/	5	17	2	3.2
1954	42	2.8	100	67	1	9	23	2	3.1
1955	42	2.8	100	66	1	14	18	1	3.0
1956	41	3.0	100	65	1	19	14	1	3.2
1957	41	3.6	100	68	1	18	12	2	3.6
1958	42	3.4	100	72	3/	17	9	2	3.3
1959	41	3.8	100	62	3/	24	12	2	3.7
1960	42	3.2	100	62	3/	29	7	2	3.3
1961	42	4.5	100	57	3/	31	10	2	4.3
1962	41	4.0	100	54	3/	36	8	2	3.9
1963	39	3.8	100	54	.1	37	8	1	3.9
Regions 1963									
North Atlantic	7	.1	100	31	3/	53	15	1	.1
East North Central	5	.5	100	34	1	57	8	3/	.5
West North Central	7	1.2	100	44	.1	42	10	4	1.1
South Atlantic	7	.4	100	34		42	24	.3	.4
South Central	6	.3	100	65		30	3	1.4	.5
Western	7	1.4	100	73	.1	24	3	.4	1.3

1/ Totals may not add to 100 due to rounding.
2/ Including Jersey Buff, Bourbon Red, Black Narragansett, Nebraskan, Crosses, and others.
3/ Less than 0.5.

Animal Husbandry Research Division

Table 14.--Egg prices, selected dates, 1963, with comparisons

Item	Unit	1962				1963				
		July 16	Aug. 15	Sept. 14	Oct. 15	July 15	Aug. 15	Sept. 16	Oct. 15	Oct. 31
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
U. S. average price received by farmers	Dozen	29.6	32.7	36.4	36.6	31.0	32.8	36.0	35.5	
Iowa, prices received by farmers 1/:										
Grade A, Large	do.	24-25	29-30	34-35	34	23-24	29-30	32-33	29.30	27-28
Grade A, Medium	do.	17-18	21-22	24	24-26	18-20	20-21	22-24	22-23	19-20
New York, wholesale prices										
Extras, mixed colors 2/										
Large, 65-70 percent A	do.	33½-34½	38½-39½	44-45	42½-44	32½-34	38½-39½	41½-42½	38-39	36-37
Medium, 55-60 percent A	do.	26½-27½	31-32½	35-36	34-35	25-26	28-29	36-36½	31-32	26½-27½
Minimum 10 percent AA, white 3/										
Large	do.	37-40	43-46	48½-51½	42½-45½	34½-37½	42-44½	45-48	39-42	37½-40
Medium	do.	28-30	32½-34½	38-40	35½-37½	25-26½	28-29½	37½-39	32-34	27½-29
Small (pullets)	do.	18-19	20½-21½	22½-23½	27-28	18½-19½	19-20	22-23	25-26	23-24
Frozen egg 4/										
Mixed whole egg, dark colored	Pound	23½-28½	25-28½	26½-29	28-30	27-29	28-30	29-31	29-31	28-31
Yolk 5/	do.	57-59	57-60	58-60	59-61	55-58	57½-60	58-61	58-61	58-61
Albumen	do.	9¾-12	10½-12	11½-12½	13-14½	13½-15	15½-16½	16¾-17½	17¼-18¼	16¾-18
Chicago										
Wholesale price, f.o.b.										
60-79.9%, A, weighted average										
Mixed colors, extras, Large	Dozen	30.55	35.62	44.13	39.13	30.32	35.10	39.66	36.67	35.29
Medium	do.	25.11	29.62	33.73	29.62	25.00	27.61	35.67	30.07	25.50
Future contracts:										
October delivery (closing price)	do.	31.85	34.20	35.45	36.00	34.65	33.85	35.20	35.45	*
San Francisco, price to retailers, cartoned										
Grade AA, Large	do.	39-45	38-44	43-49	40-46	40-47	41-48	45-52	43-50	42-49
Grade AA, Medium	do.	27-34	32-38	36-42	35-41	33-39	33-40	38-45	38-45	37-44

1/ "Mostly," except where otherwise stated.
2/ Midwestern.
3/ Nearby.
4/ Carlots, price for week including specified date.
5/ Highest color quoted.
* Trading closed.

Table 15 .--Number of layers on farms, rate of egg production, and total egg output on farms, by months, January 1956 to date 1/

Item and year	Unit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		(a) Average for the month											
Average number of layers on farms													
1956	Million	332	325	316	305	295	286	282	289	307	323	332	336
1957	do.	333	325	316	305	294	284	280	286	300	313	321	324
1958	do.	321	314	307	299	290	284	282	288	301	315	324	329
1959	do.	327	321	316	308	297	286	281	286	299	311	317	319
1960	do.	316	309	302	295	288	281	276	277	285	295	303	308
1961 1/	do.	306	301	297	292	286	281	279	282	292	303	309	312
1962 1/	do.	310	306	303	297	290	285	282	286	295	303	308	308
1963 1/	do.	305	302	300	296	291	287	286	289	295			
Eggs laid per 100 layers													
1956	Eggs	1,561	1,585	1,832	1,839	1,891	1,746	1,695	1,589	1,457	1,497	1,466	1,566
1957	do.	1,606	1,543	1,862	1,872	1,919	1,772	1,718	1,621	1,491	1,489	1,459	1,588
1958	do.	1,664	1,537	1,806	1,861	1,933	1,796	1,757	1,660	1,530	1,564	1,548	1,632
1959	do.	1,676	1,612	1,908	1,911	1,963	1,828	1,798	1,701	1,565	1,580	1,542	1,661
1960	do.	1,719	1,667	1,851	1,873	1,969	1,850	1,816	1,736	1,601	1,600	1,561	1,649
1961 1/	do.	1,699	1,634	1,923	1,903	1,952	1,833	1,815	1,739	1,616	1,645	1,617	1,697
1962 1/	do.	1,712	1,618	1,902	1,901	1,972	1,859	1,840	1,757	1,646	1,680	1,637	1,706
1963 1/	do.	1,698	1,593	1,895	1,906	1,966	1,855	1,845	1,777	1,665			
Total monthly egg production	Million cases												
1956	do.	14.4	14.3	16.1	15.6	15.5	13.8	13.3	12.8	12.4	13.5	13.5	14.6
1957	do.	14.9	13.9	16.3	15.9	15.7	14.0	13.3	12.9	12.4	13.0	13.0	14.3
1958	do.	14.8	13.4	15.4	15.4	15.6	14.2	13.8	13.2	12.8	13.7	13.9	14.9
1959	do.	15.2	14.4	16.7	16.3	16.2	14.5	14.1	13.5	13.0	13.6	13.6	14.7
1960	do.	15.1	14.3	15.5	15.4	15.8	14.4	13.9	13.3	12.7	13.1	13.1	14.1
1961 1/	do.	14.4	13.6	15.9	15.4	15.5	14.3	14.1	13.6	13.1	13.8	13.9	14.7
1962 1/	do.	14.7	13.8	16.0	15.7	15.9	14.7	14.4	13.9	13.5	14.1	13.9	14.6
1963 1/	do.	14.4	13.4	15.8	15.7	15.9	14.8	14.6	14.2	13.7			
		(b) First-of-month											
Number of layers on farms													
1956	Million	334	329	322	310	300	290	281	282	296	317	329	335
1957	do.	337	328	321	310	300	289	279	280	292	309	317	324
1958	do.	324	317	311	304	294	286	281	283	292	309	320	329
1959	do.	330	324	319	312	303	291	281	282	291	306	315	319
1960	do.	319	313	306	299	292	284	278	275	279	291	299	307
1961 1/	do.	309	303	299	295	289	283	280	279	286	299	306	311
1962 1/	do.	312	308	305	301	294	287	282	283	289	300	306	309
1963 1/	do.	308	303	301	299	294	289	285	286	291	300		
Eggs laid per 100 layers													
1956	Eggs	48.6	52.0	57.4	60.8	61.8	60.3	56.1	53.2	49.3	47.9	48.6	49.1
1957	do.	51.8	51.9	58.3	61.9	63.0	60.8	57.3	53.5	51.0	48.4	47.8	49.6
1958	do.	52.9	54.5	55.3	60.8	63.2	61.5	58.2	55.1	52.0	50.0	50.9	52.4
1959	do.	52.9	55.2	59.9	63.2	64.0	62.6	59.3	56.6	53.1	51.3	50.7	52.2
1960	do.	54.9	56.0	58.9	60.6	64.2	62.9	60.0	57.3	54.7	52.0	51.2	52.8
1961 1/	do.	53.6	55.9	60.8	63.2	63.6	62.4	59.8	57.3	54.9	52.9	53.3	54.5
1962 1/	do.	55.0	55.4	60.2	62.5	64.2	63.0	60.9	57.8	55.5	54.3	54.1	55.0
1963 1/	do.	55.0	54.7	59.1	63.1	63.9	62.9	60.8	58.3	56.4	54.7		
Daily rate of egg production	Million eggs												
1956	do.	162	171	185	189	186	175	158	150	146	152	160	164
1957	do.	175	170	187	192	189	176	160	150	149	150	152	161
1958	do.	171	173	172	185	186	176	164	156	152	155	163	172
1959	do.	175	179	191	198	194	182	167	159	155	157	160	166
1960	do.	175	175	180	181	187	179	167	157	153	151	153	162
1961 1/	do.	165	169	182	187	184	177	167	160	157	158	163	169
1962 1/	do.	172	170	184	188	189	181	172	164	160	163	166	170
1963 1/	do.	169	166	178	188	188	181	173	167	164	164		

1/ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

Table 16--Egg-type chicks hatched by months, 1955-57 and 1960-62
(Includes data for Cover Chart)

Year	Unit	January	February	March	April	May	June	July
1955	Mil.	32.8	71.2	148.7	163.8	107.8	32.6	14.9
1956	Mil.	39.3	84.0	149.5	159.4	108.8	34.7	15.4
1957	Mil.	30.5	56.2	109.2	129.1	90.7	27.8	11.9
1955-57 average	Mil.	34.2	70.5	135.8	150.8	102.4	31.7	14.1
1955-57 as a percentage of annual total	Pct.	5.6	11.5	22.2	24.7	16.8	5.2	2.3
1960	Mil.	23.3	38.2	71.6	97.5	99.7	43.6	18.8
1961	Mil.	31.6	49.6	91.2	103.9	85.0	34.6	21.4
1962	Mil.	28.3	40.3	78.7	96.7	83.6	38.9	24.4
1960-62 average	Mil.	27.8	42.7	80.5	99.4	89.4	39.0	21.5
1960-62 as a percentage of annual total	Pct.	5.5	8.5	16.0	19.8	17.8	7.8	4.3

Year	Unit	August	September	October	November	December	Total
1955	Mil.	12.6	14.0	16.5	15.4	17.4	647.6
1956	Mil.	14.3	14.8	17.1	14.7	15.9	667.9
1957	Mil.	10.2	12.3	13.0	12.1	15.7	518.7
1955-57 average	Mil.	12.3	13.7	15.5	14.1	16.3	611.4
1955-57 as a percentage of annual total	Pct.	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.7	100.0
1960	Mil.	16.4	16.7	16.9	16.7	20.2	479.7
1961	Mil.	20.7	22.1	24.4	21.1	20.4	525.9
1962	Mil.	21.9	21.7	24.6	21.8	21.0	502.0
1960-62 average	Mil.	19.6	20.2	22.0	19.9	20.5	502.5
1960-62 as a percentage of annual total	Pct.	3.9	4.0	4.4	3.9	4.1	100.0

Table 17.--Factors indicative of number of layers to be on hand, 1947-63

Year	Fall and winter pullet numbers and derivation									
	Chickens raised	Hatch of replacement pullet chicks 1/	Pullets on hand October 1				Pullets on hand January 1, following			
			Laying	Not yet laying	Total As reported	Total As a percentage of replacement pullets hatched	Laying	Not yet laying	Total As reported	Total As a percentage of pullets October 1 given year
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.
1946	738		126	199	325		244	37	281	86
1947	719		131	195	326		243	35	278	85
1948	615		125	176	301		227	31	258	86
1949	705		140	185	324		255	32	287	89
1950	620		141	142	283		229	29	258	91
1951	623		143	144	288		231	30	261	91
1952	561		142	117	259		215	23	238	92
1953	548		154	112	266		231	24	255	96
1954	540		168	104	273		233	25	257	94
1955	459	324	148	94	242	75	212	27	239	99
1956	471	334	167	92	259	78	218	32	250	97
1957	394	259	144	84	228	88	195	32	227	100
1958	421	298	157	97	254	85	209	37	246	97
1959	386	270	147	85	231	86	193	32	225	97
1960	332	240	122	85	207	86	176	34	210	101
1961 2/	346	263	146	79	226	86	182	38	220	97
1962 2/	318	251	141	76	216	86	174	40	213	99
1963 2/	314	254	140	77	217					

Year	Fall and winter hen numbers and derivations						
	Layers and potential layers on hand, January 1			Hens on hand October 1		Hens on hand January 1, following	
	Hens	Pullets	Total	As reported	As percentage of hens and pullets January 1, given year	As reported	As percentage of hens October 1 given year
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Pct.
1946	151	322	473	202	43	150	74
1947	150	281	431	198	46	140	71
1948	140	278	418	193	46	141	73
1949	141	258	399	184	46	137	74
1950	137	287	424	189	45	141	75
1951	141	258	399	179	45	136	76
1952	136	261	397	172	43	135	78
1953	135	238	373	156	42	116	74
1954	116	255	371	154	42	111	72
1955	111	257	369	166	45	122	73
1956	122	239	361	151	42	120	79
1957	120	250	370	165	45	129	78
1958	129	227	356	152	43	121	80
1959	121	246	367	160	44	127	79
1960	127	225	352	169	48	133	79
1961 2/	133	210	343	153	45	130	85
1962 2/	130	220	350	160	46	134	84
1963 2/	134	213	347	160	46		

1/ One half of replacement chicks hatch series which began in 1955. 2/ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

Table 18.--Egg-feed price ratio, chickens raised and subsequent number of pullets on farms, 1925 to date

Year	Egg-feed price ratio weighted average 1/	Chickens raised 2/	Egg-type pullet chicks hatched 3/	Pullets on farms 4/				Percentage of preceding year				
				Number		As a percentage of chickens raised		Egg-feed price ratio weighted average 1/	Farmers' intentions to purchase chicks	Egg-type pullet chicks hatched	Chickens raised	Pullets on farms Jan. 1 following
				Oct. 1	Jan. 1 following	Oct. 1	Jan. 1 following					
	Lb.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1925	12.9	679									103	
1926	13.5	718						105			106	
1927	13.4	750						99			104	
1928	12.2	700						91			93	
1929	13.1	751			253		34	107			107	
1930	13.8	777			244		31	105			103	96
1931	10.6	709		240	230	34	32	77			91	94
1932	11.6	736		254	237	34	32	109			104	103
1933	14.3	750		254	238	34	32	123			102	100
1934	10.9	644		229	212	36	33	76			86	89
1935	11.4	658		242	226	37	34	105			102	107
1936	13.1	715		271	249	38	35	115			109	110
1937	9.4	601		248	215	41	36	72			84	86
1938	11.4	651		276	242	42	37	121	108		108	113
1939	12.6	697		287	254	41	36	111	108		107	105
1940	10.4	634		292	240	46	38	83	96		91	94
1941	11.5	745		328	278	44	37	111	109		118	116
1942	13.2	844		363	319	43	38	115	112		113	115
1943	14.7	1,001		393	350	39	35	111	116		119	110
1944	11.2	832		347	301	42	36	76	83		83	86
1945	12.8	890		371	322	42	36	114	96		107	107
1946	11.9	738		325	281	44	38	93	86		83	87
1947	11.3	719		326	278	45	39	95	94		97	99
1948	9.8	615		301	258	49	42	87	80		86	93
1949	12.7	705		324	287	46	41	130	107		115	111
1950	9.6	620		283	258	46	42	76	88		88	90
1951	11.4	623		288	261	46	42	119	96		101	101
1952	9.1	561		259	238	46	42	80	90		90	91
1953	11.3	548		266	255	49	47	124	96		98	107
1954	10.9	540		273	257	50	48	96	100		99	101
1955	9.8	459	324	242	239	53	52	90	82		85	93
1956	12.2	471	334	259	250	55	53	124	103	103	103	105
1957	9.3	394	259	228	227	58	58	76	91	78	84	91
1958	11.9	421	298	254	246	60	58	128	106	115	107	109
1959	10.0	386	270	231	225	60	58	84	99	91	92	91
1960	9.6	332	240	207	210	62	63	96	91	89	86	93
1961	5/11.5	346	263	226	220	65	64	120	112	110	109	105
1962	5/10.1	318	251	216	213	68	67	88	101	95	96	97
1963	5/10.1	314	254	217		69		100	106	101		

1/ Weights are as follows: Preceding November, 1; preceding December, 2; January, 3; February, 4; March, 5; April, 3; May, 1. 2/ For farm flock replacement; excluding specialized broilers, but including broiler breeder stock. 3/ One half of replacement chicks hatched; series began in 1955. 4/ Laying and not yet laying. 5/ Includes available data for Alaska and Hawaii.

Table 19.--Factors in monthly supply of shell eggs, 1960 to date*

Year and item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases
1960													
Eggs produced on farms	15,092	14,319	15,542	15,356	15,753	14,442	13,936	13,344	12,672	13,117	13,144	14,092	170,809
Shell eggs to storage	116	41	-164	118	454	357	-81	-283	-263	-214	-173	-20	-112
Eggs broken commercially 1/	853	1,297	1,240	1,280	2,521	2,247	1,034	919	499	476	258	359	12,983
Eggs used for hatching	760	954	1,073	1,170	910	773	660	603	617	617	683	773	9,593
Balance	13,363	12,027	13,393	12,788	11,868	11,065	12,323	12,105	11,819	12,238	12,376	12,980	148,345
Government purchases:													
Dried 2/	255	248	202	116	25	---	376	282	222	29	8	---	1,763
1961													
Eggs produced on farms	14,394	13,617	15,831	15,394	15,467	14,289	14,033	13,597	13,100	13,803	13,828	14,653	172,006
Shell eggs to storage	4	-31	2	27	160	127	-51	-34	-55	-80	-62	-44	-37
Eggs broken commercially 1/	792	797	1,100	1,726	2,088	1,977	1,302	1,059	772	801	790	786	13,990
Eggs used for hatching	861	1,155	1,260	1,167	910	823	731	635	621	627	677	787	10,254
Balance	12,737	11,696	13,469	12,474	12,309	11,362	12,051	11,937	11,762	12,455	12,423	13,124	147,799
Government purchases:													
Dried 2/	---	345	642	186	421	382	108	---	---	---	---	---	2,084
1962													
Eggs produced on farms	14,708	13,736	15,961	15,653	15,872	14,656	14,395	13,919	13,439	14,114	13,947	14,561	174,961
Shell eggs to storage	-10	9	18	-4	267	75	-54	-93	-23	9	-74	-45	78
Eggs broken commercially 1/	812	938	1,457	1,562	2,277	2,230	1,713	1,238	815	704	584	534	14,865
Eggs used for hatching	801	1,102	1,197	1,153	907	823	747	699	741	737	737	789	10,433
Balance	13,105	11,687	13,289	12,942	12,421	11,528	11,989	12,075	11,906	12,664	12,700	13,283	149,585
Government purchases:													
Dried 2/	---	---	112	340	278	338	138	---	---	---	---	---	1,205
1963													
Eggs produced on farms	14,369	13,333	15,736	15,656	15,867	14,733	14,594	14,208	13,625				
Shell eggs to storage	-53	-35	22	5	144	74	-41	-27	-44				
Eggs broken commercially 1/	650	737	1,333	1,860	2,169	1,850	1,481	1,175	778				
Eggs used for hatching	799	1,030	1,178	1,160	941	847	768	698	734				
Balance	12,973	11,601	13,203	12,631	12,613	11,962	12,386	12,362	12,157				
Government purchases:													
Dried 2/	---	---	---	155	298	280	45	---	---				

1/ Excluding equivalent of Government purchases of dried or frozen egg.
2/ Shell equivalent. * 48 States.

Table 20.--Into-storage movement of eggs compared with concurrent shell egg production, 1945-63

Year	Total into-storage movement			Period of accumulation of all eggs		Shell eggs produced during into-storage period	Into-storage movement as a percentage of concurrent shell egg production
	Shell eggs	Frozen egg	All eggs 1/	First of month	Last of month		
	Million cases	Million cases	Million cases			Million cases	Percent
1945	5.6	4.5	10.1	Mar.	June	69.9	14.4
1946	9.6	4.1	13.7	Feb.	June	83.4	16.4
1947	4.0	4.5	8.5	Mar.	July	78.0	10.9
1948	5.4	3.8	9.2	Feb.	June	76.7	12.0
1949	2.1	2.9	5.0	Mar.	June	62.3	8.0
1950	3.6	3.6	7.1	Jan.	June	93.6	7.6
1951	2.4	4.1	6.5	Feb.	June	76.7	8.5
1952	3.1	2.9	6.1	Feb.	June	76.4	8.0
1953	1.4	3.2	4.6	Feb.	June	73.6	6.2
1954	1.6	3.8	5.4	Feb.	June	74.2	7.3
1955	2.0	3.4	5.4	Mar.	June	60.9	8.9
1956	1.1	3.4	4.5	Mar.	June	61.0	7.4
1957	1.3	2.6	3.9	Mar.	June	61.9	6.3
1958	.6	2.0	2.6	Mar.	July	74.3	3.5
1959	1.0	2.6	3.6	Mar.	June	63.8	5.6
1960	.8	2.2	3.1	Jan.	July	104.4	3.0
1961	.3	1.6	1.9	Mar.	June	61.0	3.1
1962	.3	2.1	2.4	Mar.	July	76.5	3.1
1963	.2	1.8	1.9	Apr.	July	60.8	3.1

1/ Sum of shell eggs and frozen egg may not add to all eggs due to rounding of data.

Table 21--Shell eggs: Storage stocks, first of month, Mainland States, 1952 to date; selected storage centers, beginning of the week, November 1962 to date

Year or week	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Mainland States, first of the month											
	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases
1952	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.6	2.2	3.2	3.4	2.7	2.2	1.7	1.0	0.4
1953	.2	.1	.2	.4	.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	.8	.5	.3	.1
1954	.1	.1	.1	.4	.7	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.0	.8	.6	.3
1955	.2	.2	.3	.5	1.2	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.7	1.1	.8	.3
1956	.1	.3	.3	.3	.6	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.0	.7	.6	.5
1957	.3	.3	.5	.9	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.2	.9	.6	.3
1958	.2	.2	.1	.1	.3	.7	.9	.7	.5	.3	.2	.1
1959	.1	.1	.1	.1	.5	1.0	1.1	.9	.7	.6	.5	.3
1960	.2	.3	.3	.2	.3	.8	1.1	1.0	.7	.5	.3	.1
1961	.1	.1	1/	.1	.1	.2	.4	.3	.3	.2	.1	.1
1962	1/	1/	1/	.1	.1	.3	.4	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2
1963	.1	.1	1/	.1	.1	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2		

Weeks	1963										1962	
	Selected storage centers, beginning of week 2/											
First	0.1	1/	1/	1/	1/	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Second	.1	1/	1/	1/	1/	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.2	.1
Third	.1	1/	1/	1/	.1	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1	.2	.1
Fourth	.1	1/	1/	1/	.1	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1	.2	.1
Fifth				1/			.2		.1			.1

1/ Less than 0.05

2/ Data for selected centers replaces data previously reported for 35 Cities.

Table 22--Frozen egg: Storage stocks, first of month, Mainland States, 1952 to date; selected storage centers, beginning of the week, November 1962 to date

Year or week	Mainland States, first of the month											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1952	67	53	61	84	111	146	166	163	144	124	95	72
1953	50	35	42	65	99	132	160	153	133	110	87	61
1954	42	38	42	92	136	167	186	181	161	139	118	95
1955	75	66	63	84	126	171	194	195	180	155	128	101
1956	74	51	42	61	95	140	172	177	168	152	132	109
1957	87	75	66	78	108	140	167	177	165	147	124	99
1958	75	64	60	53	68	101	134	140	134	117	94	73
1959	57	47	46	55	85	119	149	152	149	135	119	96
1960	79	75	78	81	90	122	157	166	158	140	114	87
1961	64	54	49	54	67	92	113	113	108	100	86	70
1962	61	49	40	48	60	85	111	122	120	113	98	77
1963	61	47	38	38	58	83	103	108	105	95		

Weeks	Selected storage centers, beginning of week											
	1963										1962	
First	42	31	24	25	42	56	71	76	72	62	68	54
Second	39	30	23	27	46	61	73	75	70	60	65	51
Third	37	28	23	29	50	64	74	75	68	58	62	48
Fourth	34	27	23	34	53	68	76	73	66	55	58	45
Fifth				38			76		64			44

Table 23.--First of month storage stocks of shell and frozen eggs, 1952 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
	(a) Shell eggs, cases											
1952	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.6	2.2	3.2	3.4	2.7	2.2	1.7	1.0	0.4
1953	.2	.1	.2	.4	.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	.8	.5	.3	.1
1954	.1	.1	.1	.4	.7	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.0	.8	.6	.3
1955	.2	.2	.3	.5	1.2	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.7	1.1	.8	.3
1956	.1	.3	.3	.3	.6	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.0	.7	.6	.5
1957	.3	.3	.5	.9	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.2	.9	.6	.3
1958	.2	.2	.1	.1	.3	.7	.9	.7	.5	.3	.2	.1
1959	.1	.1	.1	.1	.5	1.0	1.1	.9	.7	.6	.5	.3
1960	.2	.3	.3	.2	.3	.8	1.1	1.0	.7	.5	.3	.1
1961	.1	.1	1/	.1	.1	.2	.4	.3	.3	.2	.1	.1
1962	1/	1/	1/	.1	.1	.3	.4	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2
1963	.1	.1	1/	.1	.1	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2		
	(b) Frozen egg, pounds											
1952	67	53	61	84	111	146	166	163	144	124	95	72
1953	50	35	42	65	99	132	160	153	133	110	87	61
1954	42	38	42	92	136	167	186	181	161	139	118	95
1955	75	66	63	84	126	171	194	195	180	155	128	101
1956	74	51	42	61	95	140	172	177	168	152	132	109
1957	87	75	66	78	108	140	167	177	165	147	124	99
1958	75	64	60	53	68	101	134	140	134	117	94	73
1959	57	47	46	55	85	119	149	152	149	135	119	96
1960	79	75	78	81	90	122	157	166	158	140	114	87
1961	64	54	49	54	67	92	113	113	108	100	86	70
1962	61	49	40	48	60	85	111	122	120	113	98	77
1963	61	47	38	38	58	83	103	108	105	95		
	(c) Frozen egg, case equivalents 2/											
1952	1.7	1.4	1.6	2.2	2.9	3.8	4.3	4.2	3.7	3.2	2.5	1.9
1953	1.3	.9	1.1	1.7	2.6	3.4	4.1	4.0	3.5	2.9	2.3	1.6
1954	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.4	3.5	4.3	4.8	4.7	4.2	3.6	3.1	2.5
1955	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.2	3.3	4.4	5.0	5.1	4.7	4.0	3.3	2.6
1956	1.9	1.3	1.1	1.6	2.5	3.6	4.5	4.6	4.4	3.9	3.4	2.8
1957	2.3	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.8	3.6	4.3	4.6	4.3	3.8	3.2	2.6
1958	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.0	2.4	1.9
1959	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4	2.2	3.0	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.0	2.4
1960	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3	3.1	4.0	4.2	4.0	3.5	2.9	2.2
1961	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.3	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.2	1.8
1962	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.5	2.1	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.5	1.9
1963	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.5	2.1	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.4		
	(d) Shell and frozen combined, case equivalents											
1952	1.9	1.6	2.5	3.8	5.1	7.0	7.7	7.0	5.9	4.9	3.5	2.3
1953	1.5	1.0	1.4	2.1	3.4	4.9	5.7	5.2	4.3	3.3	2.5	1.7
1954	1.2	1.1	1.2	2.8	4.3	5.7	6.5	6.1	5.2	4.4	3.7	2.8
1955	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.7	4.5	6.5	7.3	7.3	6.4	5.2	4.1	3.0
1956	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.9	3.1	4.8	5.9	5.9	5.4	4.7	4.0	3.3
1957	2.6	2.3	2.2	3.0	4.0	5.4	6.1	6.1	5.5	4.7	3.8	2.9
1958	2.1	1.8	1.1	1.4	2.0	3.3	4.2	4.3	3.9	3.2	2.6	2.0
1959	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.5	2.7	4.0	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.0	3.5	2.7
1960	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.6	3.8	5.1	5.2	4.7	4.0	3.1	2.3
1961	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.8	2.6	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.3	1.9
1962	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.5	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.1
1963	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.5	2.3	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.6		

1/ Less than 0.05. 2/ During the period through 1957, one case of eggs is considered equivalent to 38½ pounds of mixed whole frozen egg, or 10.2 pounds of egg solids; beginning 1958, one case of eggs equals 39½ pounds frozen egg.

Table 24.--Eggs: Civilian per capita disappearance, shell by months and processed by years, 1938 to date 1/

Year	Shell													Processed 3/	Total
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total 2/		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1938	21.3	23.5	29.4	29.9	29.5	25.9	26.1	24.3	22.6	21.2	19.5	19.7	293	17	310
1939	21.5	23.5	29.3	29.0	27.7	25.8	26.2	24.4	22.8	22.3	20.7	21.4	294	19	313
1940	21.3	23.2	30.2	28.8	29.1	27.0	26.6	25.3	23.7	23.2	21.3	21.2	300	19	319
1941 4/	23.4	24.8	29.3	28.5	27.3	25.9	24.7	26.3	23.1	22.8	21.6	22.1	300	11	311
1942 4/	23.9	23.0	28.7	27.5	29.3	25.8	26.3	25.4	24.1	24.5	23.0	24.9	306	12	318
1943	26.1	25.4	31.0	27.8	28.8	26.9	27.8	28.3	25.7	26.5	25.5	27.5	328	19	347
1944	29.7	25.9	29.2	29.6	5/	28.0	28.5	27.7	28.4	26.8	24.6	26.7	327	27	354
1945	30.2	30.6	36.8	33.8	35.4	33.4	32.9	31.6	28.3	29.2	26.6	27.0	379	23	402
1946	31.7	29.0	34.1	32.5	32.4	28.4	29.3	28.4	29.1	28.4	26.9	29.6	359	20	379
1947	31.6	29.1	35.5	33.7	32.0	29.7	29.8	27.7	26.3	27.4	26.7	29.0	359	25	383
1948	30.4	30.9	35.1	32.3	31.1	28.9	28.9	28.3	27.5	28.9	28.4	30.1	361	28	389
1949	32.3	30.8	32.9	32.3	31.8	28.5	28.8	26.9	26.2	27.6	28.7	31.1	358	25	383
1950	33.7	30.1	33.4	32.5	30.2	28.3	29.1	27.9	27.9	30.3	29.4	31.7	364	25	389
1951	33.2	31.3	34.2	31.9	30.5	29.6	29.4	27.8	26.7	29.1	29.7	31.5	365	27	392
1952	33.2	30.7	34.0	32.8	31.3	28.2	28.4	26.8	25.7	29.0	29.8	32.4	362	28	390
1953	33.4	29.0	32.7	30.7	29.8	27.7	28.1	26.9	26.2	28.4	29.5	31.7	354	25	379
1954	31.3	28.2	31.2	30.4	30.1	26.7	27.4	27.1	26.8	29.3	30.5	32.4	351	25	376
1955	31.2	27.9	30.9	29.0	28.4	26.8	27.3	27.4	27.2	29.3	29.8	31.2	346	25	371
1956	30.8	28.8	31.1	28.6	27.6	25.9	27.7	27.1	27.2	29.0	29.3	31.4	345	24	369
1957	30.5	27.2	30.2	28.2	27.6	25.7	26.7	26.9	26.4	27.7	27.8	30.0	335	27	362
1958	29.4	25.5	29.6	27.6	26.8	25.0	26.4	26.6	26.1	27.8	28.2	29.2	328	26	354
1959	29.0	25.5	29.0	26.4	26.2	24.4	25.6	25.6	25.1	26.7	26.6	28.4	319	33	352
1960	27.5	24.7	27.6	26.5	24.9	23.1	24.8	24.4	24.0	25.3	25.5	26.8	305	29	334
1961	26.1	23.2	26.1	25.2	24.5	22.5	24.1	24.0	23.7	24.9	24.8	26.4	295	31	326
1962	26.1	23.2	26.2	25.0	24.1	22.1	23.4	23.8	23.5	24.7	24.8	26.1	293	31	324
1963 6/	25.2	22.3	25.6	24.0	23.7	22.4	23.7	23.7	23.3						

1/ Based on population eating out of civilian supplies.
2/ Monthly totals do not necessarily add to yearly figures due to rounding.
3/ Liquid, frozen, and dried egg (egg solids) converted to shell egg equivalent.
4/ Civilian per capita disappearance is slightly overstated because some shell egg purchases by USDA were subsequently processed into frozen or dried egg and diverted from shell supply.
5/ This entry computes out to 20.2 eggs, which probably is a considerable understatement of the actual disappearance.
6/ Preliminary.

Table 25.--U.S.D.A. purchases of dried and frozen egg, 1958-63

Period	Purchases				Top paying price per pound	Cost of purchases	
	By weight		Case equivalent			For the period	Cumulative
	For the period	Cumulative	For the period	Cumulative			
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	Dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
			Dried egg solids for school lunches and other eligible outlets				
1958							
Oct. 16-Dec. 25	4,162	---	411	---	1/1.23	5,087	---
1959							
Jan. 2-Sept. 24	19,403	---	1,914	---	1/1.12	21,883	---
1960							
Jan. 14-Nov. 10	19,048	---	1,764	---	1/1.09	20,700	---
1961							
Feb. 1-July 12	22,508	---	2,084	---	1/1.21	27,120	---
			Frozen whole egg for later drying				
1959							
June 18-July 23	4,110	---	104	---	0.24	1,001	---
			Dried egg solids for school lunches and institutional use				
1962							
Mar. 22	540	540	50	50	1.11	597	597
29	675	1,215	62	112	1.11	719	1,317
Apr. 5	1,323	2,538	122	235	1.05	1,372	2,689
12	621	3,159	58	292	1.05	649	3,338
19	513	3,672	48	340	1.03	529	3,868
25	1,215	4,887	112	452	1.02	1,229	5,096
May 3	891	5,778	82	535	1.02	902	5,999
10	918	6,696	85	620	1.02	937	6,936
17	648	7,344	60	680	1.02	662	7,598
24	540	7,884	50	730	1.02	553	8,151
June 1	999	8,883	92	822	1.02	1,022	9,173
8	945	9,828	88	910	1.04	967	10,140
15	783	10,611	72	982	1.02	802	10,942
22	162	10,773	15	998	1.02	166	11,107
29	756	11,529	70	1,068	1.01	757	11,864
July 6	783	12,312	72	1,140	.99	760	12,624
13	702	13,014	65	1,205	.96	673	13,297
1963							
Apr. 26	1,674	1,674	155	155	1.06	1,764	1,764
May 1	1,323	2,997	122	278	1.06	3,163	3,163
8	567	3,564	52	330	1.06	3,764	3,764
16	513	4,077	48	378	1.06	4,307	4,307
23	540	4,617	50	428	1.06	4,880	4,880
31	270	4,887	25	452	1.06	5,166	5,166
June 5	972	5,859	90	542	1.05	6,187	6,187
13	702	6,561	65	607	1.05	6,920	6,920
21	675	7,236	62	670	1.03	7,612	7,612
27	675	7,911	62	732	1.02	8,294	8,294
July 3	486	8,397	45	777	1.02	8,782	8,782

1/ Simple average of weekly top paying prices.

Table 26--Broiler prices per pound, selected areas, January 1956 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual weighted average
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
	(a) U. S. mid-month average price received by farmers, live												
1956	20.6	21.4	21.9	20.8	21.1	20.2	21.4	19.6	18.2	17.2	16.8	16.6	19.6
1957	18.0	19.5	19.5	18.8	19.3	20.7	21.4	20.7	18.1	17.0	16.9	16.4	18.9
1958	19.9	20.4	21.4	19.4	20.3	21.1	19.3	17.6	16.3	15.8	15.8	15.1	18.5
1959	17.0	16.8	16.9	16.3	15.8	15.8	16.1	15.6	15.4	14.9	14.8	17.4	16.1
1960	17.1	17.6	18.0	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.7	16.6	15.8	15.8	15.7	15.5	16.9
1961	16.4	17.6	16.6	14.9	14.0	12.8	12.4	12.7	11.8	11.8	12.4	15.2	13.9
1962	16.3	16.7	16.1	14.7	14.3	14.2	15.0	15.5	16.3	15.0	14.1	14.5	15.2
1963	14.6	15.8	15.6	15.5	14.8	14.4	14.7	14.4	13.9	13.9			
	(b) Del-Mar-Va, average price, live 1/												
1956	21.2	22.7	23.1	20.4	21.1	19.0	23.2	19.7	18.5	17.9	16.7	17.4	
1957	18.1	20.8	21.4	20.2	19.1	21.8	22.1	21.8	19.2	17.2	16.7	16.1	
1958	18.6	20.9	22.7	19.3	21.6	22.3	20.3	18.5	16.4	15.9	17.1	14.9	
1959	16.4	17.0	16.9	17.0	17.2	16.2	17.7	16.4	16.9	15.2	15.0	19.9	
1960	17.0	18.2	20.0	18.1	17.6	18.2	20.1	18.0	17.0	15.9	17.6	15.8	
1961	17.4	19.3	17.5	15.9	15.2	12.8	14.0	13.4	12.4	12.6	12.5	15.2	
1962	16.7	18.0	18.2	15.8	15.3	15.7	15.7	16.4	17.9	15.3	15.6	14.7	
1963	15.4	16.6	17.0	17.4	15.3	15.7	16.1	15.1	15.4	15.0			
	(c) North Georgia, price at farm, live 1/												
1956	21.3	21.1	21.0	19.6	20.0	18.2	21.5	18.7	16.5	16.0	16.3	15.1	
1957	17.0	19.7	19.7	19.0	17.5	20.0	20.0	20.0	17.5	15.7	15.4	15.8	
1958	17.5	19.0	21.0	18.2	20.0	20.0	19.8	17.0	15.6	15.2	16.1	14.2	
1959	14.6	15.1	15.5	15.8	14.9	14.5	15.5	14.6	14.4	13.8	14.0	16.2	
1960	15.6	17.3	18.3	17.5	17.3	16.8	17.2	16.7	15.4	14.7	14.9	14.6	
1961	15.4	16.7	16.0	15.0	13.3	11.1	12.2	11.9	10.6	10.4	10.9	13.8	
1962	15.0	16.6	15.9	14.2	13.0	13.6	13.5	14.5	15.2	14.1	14.6	13.1	
1963	14.0	15.0	15.0	14.7	13.2	14.2	13.6	12.7	13.0	12.5			
	(d) San Joaquin Valley of California, monthly average prices paid at ranch, live 2/												
1956	21.0	21.3	21.6	21.6	21.9	22.6	23.9	21.8	20.6	18.3	16.5	19.5	20.9
1957	21.0	20.3	22.2	20.3	20.6	22.0	22.8	22.4	19.9	16.5	17.1	17.0	20.2
1958	20.8	20.9	23.9	21.0	21.2	22.0	20.5	19.1	16.3	15.9	17.3	15.5	19.5
1959	18.6	18.5	18.8	16.9	18.0	18.6	18.8	18.8	16.7	15.0	16.0	17.4	17.7
1960	17.6	18.4	19.8	20.2	19.0	18.9	19.3	18.5	17.5	16.8	16.8	16.7	18.3
1961	17.5	18.8	17.5	16.0	14.9	13.8	13.6	14.0	12.9	13.1	13.4	16.2	15.1
1962	17.8	18.2	17.6	16.1	15.7	15.8	16.8	17.3	18.0	16.6	16.2	16.2	16.9
1963	16.5	17.4	17.0	16.8	16.6	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4				
	(e) Chicago, ready-to-cook (ice-packed), monthly average price												
1956	34.0	34.8	35.3	33.6	34.1	32.3	34.5	32.2	30.3	28.7	28.3	26.8	32.1
1957	29.5	31.9	31.5	30.9	31.2	33.6	34.2	33.3	29.6	27.9	27.9	27.4	30.8
1958	32.8	32.7	34.5	31.8	32.7	33.8	31.7	29.3	27.4	26.4	26.6	25.3	30.4
1959	29.2	28.7	28.7	27.9	27.1	26.9	27.3	26.6	26.4	25.8	25.1	28.9	27.4
1960	28.8	29.8	30.5	29.3	29.2	29.2	29.6	28.2	27.0	26.8	26.5	26.1	28.4
1961	27.9	29.4	28.2	25.8	24.1	22.5	22.0	22.7	21.5	21.7	22.2	26.1	24.5
1962	28.0	28.8	27.8	25.8	24.8	24.8	25.9	26.6	27.9	25.8	24.9	25.0	26.4
1963	25.5	27.0	26.5	26.2	25.6	*25.0	25.3	24.9	24.5				
	(f) New York, ready-to-cook (ice-packed), wholesale lots, monthly average price												
1956	35.8	37.4	37.6	35.4	36.1	35.2	38.4	34.5	33.2	31.6	30.8	30.3	34.7
1957	32.7	33.9	33.9	32.8	33.7	35.7	37.4	32.8	32.5	30.5	30.0	29.5	33.0
1958	34.8	35.2	36.2	33.4	34.4	35.5	33.0	30.9	28.8	28.0	27.8	26.9	32.1
1959	30.9	30.3	29.5	29.0	28.2	28.6	29.3	28.1	28.5	27.4	27.2	30.8	29.0
1960	30.8	30.8	31.8	29.9	30.8	30.7	31.7	29.9	28.6	27.9	28.0	28.2	29.9
1961	29.2	31.0	29.3	27.1	25.8	24.0	23.7	24.7	23.4	23.8	23.4	27.7	26.1
1962	29.7	30.4	29.4	26.6	26.5	27.4	28.3	28.4	29.8	27.5	25.7	26.1	28.0
1963	27.0	29.5	28.3	27.9	27.4	27.1	27.5	26.9	26.4				

1/ First full week of month. 2/ Simple average of daily "mostly price." *27.0 reported in error.

Table 27.--Weekly broiler chick placements (22 States) related to 1962 production, and placements to date related to 1963 production

State	Data related to 1962 broiler production					Data related to 1963 broiler production: Weekly broiler chick placements			
	Weekly broiler chick placements			Number of broilers produced 1962					
	Last 10 weeks of 1961	First 42 weeks of 1962	1961-62 total	As reported	As a percentage of advanced placements	Last 10 weeks of 1962	First 42 weeks of 1963	1962-63 total	1962-63 as a percentage of corresponding 1961-62 total
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Percent	Million	Million	Million	Percent
Maine	11.4	52.2	63.6	62.0	97	11.9	54.2	66.1	104
Connecticut	2.4	12.1	14.5	14.0	97	2.5	10.2	12.7	88
Pennsylvania	6.5	33.9	40.4	37.8	94	8.7	32.0	40.7	101
Indiana	6.3	28.3	34.6	32.5	94	5.0	21.8	26.8	77
Illinois	.5	2.8	3.3	3.2	97	.4	1.9	2.3	70
Missouri	6.6	30.9	37.5	37.1	99	6.1	26.9	33.0	88
Delaware	16.2	79.0	95.2	91.3	96	18.6	86.5	105.1	110
Maryland	20.9	102.1	123.0	118.7	97	24.5	107.8	132.3	108
Virginia	8.3	41.4	49.7	48.7	98	8.0	37.0	45.0	91
West Virginia	3.1	18.1	21.2	20.6	97	3.3	16.0	19.3	91
North Carolina	30.6	177.6	208.2	203.1	98	37.4	181.9	219.3	105
South Carolina	3.5	18.0	21.5	20.8	97	3.9	17.1	21.0	98
Georgia	58.9	310.9	369.8	353.6	96	65.8	308.2	374.0	101
Florida	2.3	10.0	12.3	11.9	97	1.8	7.3	9.1	74
Alabama	34.4	188.7	223.1	214.9	96	39.4	198.7	238.1	107
Mississippi	22.4	119.7	142.1	139.6	98	27.4	131.3	158.7	112
Arkansas	36.9	206.3	243.2	242.8	100	44.4	215.6	260.0	107
Louisiana	4.0	20.6	24.6	24.0	98	4.9	22.7	27.6	112
Texas	19.0	109.7	128.7	125.7	98	25.2	111.5	136.7	106
Washington	2.4	14.1	16.5	15.4	93	3.0	16.7	19.7	119
Oregon	1.7	8.3	10.0	9.7	97	1.3	7.4	8.7	87
California	10.5	52.9	63.4	60.4	95	12.9	50.9	63.8	101
Total 22 States	308.9	1,637.5	1,946.4	1,887.8	97	356.5	1,663.5	2,020.0	104
U. S. Total				2,026.3					

Table 28.--Pullet chicks placed domestically for broiler hatchery supply flocks, by months, 1962 to date with comparisons 1/

Month	Total for the month				Cumulation relevant to breeder flock of given month 2/					
	Reported		Percentage of preceding year		Reported			Percentage of preceding year		
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964
	Million	Million	Percent	Percent	Million	Million	Million	Percent	Percent	Percent
January	2.1	1.7	111	83	22.5	20.6	21.6	110	92	105
February	2.4	2.2	101	93	22.7	20.8	22.3	107	92	107
March	3.4	2.9	91	87	22.3	21.0		102	94	
April	3.4	4.1	86	122	20.5	19.9		97	97	
May	2.5	3.6	76	140	18.0	17.8		92	99	
June	2.0	2.7	71	137	16.7	17.0		93	102	
July	2.3	2.1	97	94	16.4	17.3		96	105	
August	2.6	2.3	116	86	17.4	17.9		94	103	
September	2.3	2.5	114	106	18.5	19.4		91	105	
October	2.6		134		18.9	20.6		89	109	
November	2.3		122		18.9	20.7		88	110	
December	1.2		87		19.4	20.5		89	106	

1/ Includes expected pullet replacements from eggs sold during the preceding month at the rate of 125 pullet chicks per case of eggs. Data reported by the leading primary breeders of broiler replacement stocks.

2/ Totals obtained from unrounded data; sum of domestic placements 5-12 months previous.

Table 29--Chickens tested for broiler hatching egg production, by months, 1961 to date with comparisons

Month	Total for the month					Cumulation relevant to breeder flock of given month 1/				
	Reported			Percentage of preceding year		Reported			Percentage of preceding year	
	1961	1962	1963	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963	1962	1963
	Million	Million	Million	Percent	Percent	Million	Million	Million	Percent	Percent
January	2.8	2.7	2.7	99	97	18.0	18.8	17.6	104	94
February	2.1	2.3	2.3	111	96	18.7	19.9	18.3	106	92
March	2.3	2.2	2.4	94	113	19.7	20.5	19.1	104	93
April	2.1	1.9	2.0	87	106	19.9	20.1	18.8	101	94
May	1.6	1.4	1.7	87	126	19.1	19.1	17.8	100	93
June	1.2	1.5	1.1	127	71	17.6	17.5	16.4	99	94
July	1.6	1.7	1.6	101	96	16.4	16.3	15.8	99	97
August	2.2	2.3	2.1	103	94	16.0	16.0	15.9	100	99
September	2.4	2.6	2.3	109	89	15.6	15.9	15.6	102	98
October	3.1	2.5		80		16.6	16.0		96	
November	2.9	2.3		78		17.2	16.1		94	
December	2.6	2.0		78		17.7	16.3		92	

1/ Includes the sum of current and preceding seven months.

Table 30.--U.S.D.A. purchases of chicken for National School Lunch Program, 1961-63

Period	Purchases		Top paying price per pound	Cost of purchases	
	For the week	Cumulative		For the week	Cumulative
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Cents	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
			Fresh frozen cut-up young chickens		
1961					
Mar. 1-29	---	7,140	1/37.41	---	2,536
Aug. 3-Dec. 7	---	37,650	1/31.08	---	10,912
1962					
Aug. 3	1,860	1,860	33.20	583	583
10	3,030	4,890	33.05	951	1,534
16	2,940	7,830	32.89	923	2,457
23	2,220	10,050	32.69	693	3,149
30	1,680	11,730	31.06	520	3,669
Sept. 6	2,130	13,860	31.38	651	4,320
13	2,040	15,900	32.23	630	4,950
20	2,190	18,090	32.21	675	5,625
27	2,160	20,250	31.44	658	6,283
Oct. 4	3,840	24,090	31.49	1,156	7,440
10	4,050	28,140	30.77	1,183	8,622
18	4,140	32,280	30.69	1,206	9,828
26	1,110	33,390	30.69	329	10,157
31	1,500	34,890	30.67	443	10,600
Nov. 7	3,870	38,760	30.69	1,140	11,740
15	2,880	41,640	30.69	847	12,588
21	3,870	45,510	30.47	1,126	13,714
29	5,010	50,520	30.39	1,450	15,164
Dec. 6	3,150	53,670	30.73	920	16,083
13	1,140	54,810	30.89	340	16,423
20	2,130	56,940	30.93	630	17,053
28	3,060	60,000	30.97	910	19,000
			Canned boned chicken for distribution in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands		
1962					
Oct. 24	61.9	61.9	63.91	40	40
30	123.8	185.7	63.22	78	118
Nov. 6	123.8	309.5	63.40	79	197
13	247.6	557.1	63.31	158	355
			Fresh frozen cut-up chickens		
1963					
Aug. 16	1,500	1,500	30.89	440	440
22	2,340	3,840	30.84	684	1,124
29	2,880	6,720	30.71	845	1,969
Sept. 5	3,180	9,900	30.69	928	2,897
12	2,220	12,120	31.08	652	3,549
18	2,340	14,460	31.09	694	4,243
25	2,700	17,160	31.09	799	5,042
Oct. 2	3,030	20,190	31.08	902	5,944
9	3,000	23,190	31.09	895	6,840
16	1,380	24,570	31.10	412	7,252
23	2,250	26,820	31.25	674	7,926
30	2,700	29,520	31.49	810	8,736
			Canned boned chicken for distribution in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands		
Oct. 16	158	158	63.95	100	100
23	158	315	64.24	101	201
30	210	525	64.27	134	335

1/ Simple average of weekly top paying prices.

Table 31.--Poultry slaughtered under Federal inspection, live weight, by months, January 1959 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total 1/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
						(a) Young chickens							
1959	331	313	364	403	420	457	443	431	434	424	339	318	4,679
1960	354	349	397	420	461	471	447	525	474	450	400	390	5,137
1961	412	355	463	498	581	611	568	586	513	532	423	383	5,924
1962	424	383	471	501	592	581	548	573	474	562	472	447	6,028
1963	525	422	478	524	573	570	611	594	538				
						(b) Mature chickens							
1959	33	24	31	42	45	36	34	53	67	79	60	50	553
1960	39	38	30	19	26	33	38	51	66	75	66	54	535
1961	47	29	31	33	42	39	33	56	76	75	65	54	579
1962	52	28	37	37	42	41	39	47	56	81	71	58	587
1963	49	36	34	40	47	41	42	52	57				
						(c) Total chickens							
1959	364	337	395	445	465	493	476	484	501	504	399	368	5,232
1960	393	387	427	439	486	504	485	576	540	525	466	444	5,672
1961	459	384	493	531	623	650	601	642	588	607	488	437	6,503
1962	476	411	508	538	634	621	587	620	529	643	544	505	6,615
1963	574	457	512	565	621	610	653	646	595				
						(d) Fryer-roaster turkeys							
1959	6	6	9	10	11	13	12	12	15	16	14	11	136
1960	6	7	10	9	9	9	8	12	12	15	13	11	120
1961	9	7	16	10	12	11	11	14	13	17	15	13	148
1962	7	6	9	9	8	8	10	13	11	16	15	12	124
1963	6	6	8	8	9	9	12	12	12				
						(e) Young turkeys							
1959	21	8	4	7	12	21	42	83	144	215	225	133	915
1960	21	10	5	8	17	27	51	125	175	226	213	143	1,020
1961	33	11	12	13	30	56	87	162	211	295	298	160	1,368
1962	34	9	7	12	20	32	59	137	194	280	276	149	1,207
1963	32	9	5	8	13	23	77	158	230				
						(f) Old turkeys							
1959	1	1	2	5	15	16	4	3	1	1	2	1	53
1960	1	1	2	4	8	22	6	2	1	1	1	2	50
1961	2	2	4	5	13	25	6	3	1	1	1	2	65
1962	1	1	2	3	13	17	5	3	1	1	2/	1	48
1963	1	1	3	6	17	21	5	3	1				
						(g) Total turkeys							
1959	28	14	16	22	39	50	59	98	160	232	241	145	1,104
1960	27	18	17	21	34	58	65	139	188	242	227	155	1,190
1961	44	20	31	28	56	91	104	180	226	313	314	174	1,581
1962	43	16	17	24	41	56	74	152	205	297	291	161	1,379
1963	39	17	16	21	39	53	94	172	243				
						(h) Ducks							
1959	1.2	1.0	2.2	5.1	5.9	8.3	8.5	6.8	6.1	4.4	2.8	2.0	54.4
1960	1.2	1.6	3.2	5.8	8.0	7.9	7.3	8.3	6.8	5.4	4.3	2.4	62.3
1961	1.5	1.1	2.4	5.4	7.2	8.7	8.2	8.2	6.2	5.3	4.0	2.4	60.5
1962	1.0	.8	2.4	5.9	7.9	7.2	7.9	7.6	6.1	6.3	4.0	2.6	59.6
1963	1.3	.9	2.6	6.5	8.5	7.9	9.0	8.3	7.4				
						(i) Other poultry							
1959	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.6	2.5	0.7	6.0
1960	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.6	.6	.3	1.8	.4	4.4
1961	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.3	.2	.6	.8	.8	2.4	.4	5.8
1962	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	2	.2	.3	.6	.9	2.9	.4	6.2
1963	.2	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.7	.5	.7				
						(j) Total poultry 1/							
1959	393	352	413	472	510	552	544	589	668	741	645	515	6,396
1960	422	406	447	466	529	570	557	723	735	772	599	602	6,929
1961	504	405	527	564	685	750	713	830	821	927	809	614	8,150
1962	520	428	528	568	683	685	669	781	741	948	841	669	8,060
1963	615	475	530	593	669	672	756	827	846				

1/ Totals may not add due to rounding. 2/ Less than 1 million.

Table 32.--United States broiler and turkey exports, total and to the Common Market, by months, 1962 to date

Month	Broilers							
	1962				1963			
	Common Market		Other countries	Total	Common Market		Other countries	Total
	West Germany	Total			West Germany	Total		
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
January	5,394	6,829	3,005	9,835	300	345	1,036	1,381
February	5,110	6,130	3,200	9,330	3,881	4,700	5,061	9,761
March	6,739	7,686	3,658	11,344	1,615	2,345	8,053	10,398
April	11,888	12,997	3,731	16,728	1,580	2,128	7,321	9,449
May	18,336	21,812	4,626	26,437	2,352	2,973	6,733	9,706
June	20,835	25,120	8,151	33,271	2,029	3,005	5,804	8,809
July	6,604	8,849	5,825	14,674	2,758	3,470	5,473	8,943
August	3,578	5,142	5,929	11,071	3,736	5,187	5,444	10,631
September	4,027	5,672	5,497	12,169				
October	3,973	5,018	3,939	8,957				
November	4,498	5,131	5,933	11,064				
December	2,307	2,511	5,185	7,696				
Total	93,290	112,897	59,679	172,576				
	Turkeys							
January	1,766	1,852	257	2,108	787	850	231	1,081
February	1,621	1,927	310	2,237	1,908	2,415	413	2,828
March	1,541	1,712	384	2,096	757	956	556	1,512
April	840	937	298	1,234	277	612	260	872
May	2,839	2,905	501	3,406	162	314	266	580
June	1,954	2,114	960	3,074	505	554	255	809
July	1,085	1,232	740	1,972	651	936	351	1,287
August	330	894	1,000	1,894	2,416	2,886	648	3,534
September	3,606	4,279	1,226	5,505				
October	5,009	5,676	707	6,383				
November	3,392	3,904	903	4,807				
December	1,134	1,471	664	2,135				
Total	25,117	28,903	7,950	36,853				

Table 33.--Turkey prices per pound: Selected series, by months, January 1957 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly average
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
						(a) Average farm price, mid-month (live), United States							
1957	26.6	25.3	25.5	25.8	24.2	23.3	21.8	22.7	22.9	22.3	23.5	24.5	23.4
1958	22.0	24.6	26.7	26.7	27.3	25.5	24.5	24.8	23.7	23.9	23.0	23.3	23.9
1959	23.8	24.4	23.4	22.4	22.2	22.1	22.2	21.7	22.4	22.4	24.9	29.5	23.9
1960	27.8	26.0	26.8	27.5	26.1	24.1	23.2	23.7	24.5	25.6	25.9	26.6	25.4
1961	25.2	23.9	23.6	22.1	21.4	20.4	19.5	19.6	18.2	17.3	18.0	18.5	18.9
1962	18.3	19.3	20.8	21.6	20.6	20.0	20.8	20.2	21.3	22.0	22.7	23.0	21.6
1963	22.1	22.2	22.5	22.0	21.6	21.8	21.4	21.6	22.0	22.4			
						(b) Live, heavy-type young toms, San Joaquin Valley, California							
1957	26.5	---	---	---	21.9	19.8	17.2	20.4	20.4	18.7	19.5	19.2	---
1958	19.1	---	---	---	24.1	22.2	21.4	22.3	19.7	20.0	19.0	21.1	---
1959	24.2	---	---	---	22.6	25.4	23.6	20.5	21.6	22.2	26.0	31.2	---
1960	28.5	27.2	---	25.2	24.7	23.1	22.2	22.7	23.1	24.6	23.9	25.4	---
1961	23.3	21.4	21.2	19.5	19.1	18.0	17.6	18.4	16.2	16.3	18.0	16.9	17.7
1962	---	---	---	19.2	18.3	17.7	18.3	18.0	19.0	20.2	21.0	20.7	19.2
1963	21.4	23.0	22.4	20.5	20.6	22.9	19.9	19.1	20.5				
						(c) Live, heavy-type hens, San Joaquin Valley, California							
1957	---	---	---	---	23.6	20.8	20.1	21.3	21.9	21.6	23.8	26.2	---
1958	23.8	---	---	---	31.5	27.4	25.5	25.5	23.3	24.3	22.9	23.2	---
1959	23.6	---	---	---	23.7	23.3	21.4	21.3	22.6	23.5	27.6	34.5	---
1960	29.1	---	---	29.6	26.7	24.6	22.7	24.0	25.0	27.3	28.2	33.1	---
1961	25.8	25.4	25.0	21.6	21.5	20.8	19.9	20.6	18.4	18.4	20.4	20.8	20.3
1962	---	---	22.4	23.7	20.7	20.5	20.4	19.6	20.2	22.6	24.7	25.2	22.0
1963	24.0	24.8	26.5	26.3	23.3	22.6	21.0	21.2	22.6				
						(d) Frozen eviscerated toms, heaviest weights quoted, New York City							
1957	47.9	44.8	45.3	44.3	44.3	43.5	40.5	39.8	39.9	38.1	40.1	40.3	42.4
1958	39.8	39.7	39.5	40.2	42.5	43.0	41.9	41.0	40.6	41.6	40.5	40.8	40.9
1959	43.8	45.2	39.5	40.2	47.4	53.6	53.2	49.5	51.4	48.4	48.2	48.2	47.4
1960	47.1	46.0	47.1	48.4	48.2	46.6	43.7	41.9	42.5	41.8	42.1	41.2	44.7
1961	40.7	40.1	39.1	38.0	37.8	35.9	35.0	36.0	35.7	35.2	34.3	34.4	36.8
1962	35.2	37.3	38.9	38.6	38.0	37.0	37.6	37.0	37.5	39.6	38.7	37.5	38.0
1963	38.0	38.9	38.5	38.7	40.1	40.2	39.3	39.4	41.7				
						(e) Frozen eviscerated hens, 12-14 pounds, New York City							
1957	41.5	39.6	42.5	---	44.0	---	---	37.7	38.1	38.7	41.7	44.7	33.5
1958	43.5	44.6	48.6	---	---	47.8	42.0	42.0	40.3	41.1	40.6	39.6	---
1959	40.1	40.6	48.6	---	38.4	38.1	36.7	36.3	36.9	38.9	43.0	49.2	---
1960	49.2	49.0	49.6	51.0	48.0	42.4	38.6	39.2	40.3	42.8	43.9	46.6	45.0
1961	45.2	44.1	43.6	39.5	38.0	34.9	33.1	34.8	32.8	33.5	34.2	33.8	37.3
1962	33.4	35.2	35.9	36.7	36.1	35.3	35.9	36.0	37.6	38.3	39.1	39.2	36.6
1963	39.5	39.0	38.5	38.2	38.2	38.2	37.1	36.9	37.5				
						(f) Live, Beltsville Small Whites, Shenandoah Valley, Virginia							
1957	25.5	26.2	25.8	26.0	24.3	23.0	22.9	23.7	23.2	23.8	26.7	27.4	---
1958	24.9	28.6	30.8	29.3	29.6	27.4	24.4	25.0	24.3	25.5	25.7	24.3	---
1959	23.4	25.4	23.2	21.5	22.2	22.6	20.8	20.0	20.0	21.7	26.0	28.8	---
1960	24.8	30.0	28.2	27.8	27.2	23.8	22.9	24.2	25.0	28.2	26.4	25.3	26.1
1961	23.2	24.1	23.2	21.6	21.1	19.3	18.1	18.8	17.8	16.5	19.0	18.6	20.1
1962	---	---	23.6	23.6	20.9	20.3	22.1	22.0	23.4	25.6	24.6	23.9	23.0
1963	22.0	---	23.2	21.5	23.2	22.4	21.7	22.9	23.7				
						(g) Live, heavy-type toms, Iowa							
1957	---	---	---	---	---	---	19.6	20.6	20.5	19.3	21.0	---	---
1958	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	23.6	21.6	21.5	20.2	---	---
1959	---	---	---	---	---	23.2	24.5	20.7	23.0	22.4	25.1	---	---
1960	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	23.8	24.2	24.3	24.1	---	---
1961	---	---	---	---	---	---	16.1	17.2	14.6	14.3	14.4	---	---
1962	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	19.0	20.3	20.5	20.8	---	---
1963	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	21.0	20.9				
						(h) Live, heavy-type hens, Iowa							
1957	---	---	---	---	---	---	21.9	22.7	23.1	23.5	26.1	---	---
1958	---	---	---	---	---	---	25.8	27.7	25.2	26.2	24.0	---	---
1959	---	---	---	---	---	22.7	21.7	22.0	23.0	23.9	26.1	---	---
1960	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	25.4	26.4	28.5	29.0	---	---
1961	---	---	---	---	---	---	18.2	19.3	16.3	16.2	16.4	---	---
1962	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	21.0	23.2	23.4	23.9	---	---
1963	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	23.0	23.2				

1/ Preliminary.

Table 34.--Turkeys: Number raised, by breed types, by regions, 1954-56 average and 1962-63

Region	Light breeds			Heavy breeds			Total		
	1954-56 average	1962	1963	1954-56 average	1962	1963	1954-56 average	1962	1963
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
North Atlantic	0.9	0.2	0.2	4.2	2.7	2.6	5.1	2.9	2.8
East North Central	2.1	1.4	1.3	7.2	13.2	12.9	9.3	14.5	14.3
West North Central	3.9	3.4	3.1	14.9	27.5	28.1	18.8	30.8	31.3
South Atlantic	6.3	3.0	3.6	5.8	6.4	7.3	12.1	9.3	11.0
South Central	1.4	.3	.4	5.9	8.9	9.6	7.3	9.2	10.0
Western	2.0	.6	.6	15.4	25.0	22.8	17.4	25.6	23.4
United States	16.6	8.8	9.3	53.4	83.5	83.4	70.0	92.3	92.7

Table 35.--Turkeys: Monthly hatchings, by breed type, advanced to indicate prospective month of marketing, 48 States, 1962 to date

Month of marketing	Heavy white breed hatchings advanced 5 months			Other heavy breed hatchings advanced 6 months			Light breed hatchings advanced 4 months			All turkeys: Sum of preceding columns 1/		
	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
January	1.7	1.5	1.4	3.0	3.1	3.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	5.1	5.1	1.2
February	1.0	1.0	.6	.3	.4	.3	.3	.4		1.6	1.7	
March	1.1	.9		.2	.1	.2	.3	.3		1.6	1.3	
April	1.4	.9		.3	.1		.3	.5		1.9	1.5	
May	1.8	1.0		.4	.2		.4	.6		2.6	1.8	
June	2.0	1.5		.6	.4		.5	.6		3.1	2.6	
July	2.1	2.6		1.2	1.2		.7	.7		4.0	4.5	
August	4.1	5.0		3.5	4.4		.9	.9		8.5	10.3	
September	5.3	5.7		10.0	10.9		1.5	1.5		16.8	18.1	
October	6.3	6.2		14.1	13.5		1.6	1.5		22.0	21.2	
November	4.7	5.3		14.5	13.2		1.5	1.6		20.7	20.1	
December	2.9	3.0		9.0	8.6		1.1	1.0		12.9	12.7	
Total	34.5	34.6		56.9	56.2		9.5	10.1		100.9	100.9	

1/ Obtained from unrounded data. Totals may not add due to rounding.

Table 36.--Turkeys: Storage stocks, Mainland States, first of the month, 1950 to date and selected storage centers beginning of the week, November 1962 to date

Year or week	Mainland States, first of the month											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1950	127	138	129	113	93	77	64	47	37	43	77	108
1951	110	117	101	80	60	48	39	30	25	42	83	109
1952	107	116	107	93	72	63	56	46	44	71	142	158
1953	147	143	118	92	72	60	53	44	46	69	126	135
1954	122	125	109	97	79	69	57	48	51	78	141	147
1955	121	124	111	93	71	60	52	45	48	77	144	129
1956	95	96	83	64	49	41	36	36	53	98	197	194
1957	162	170	150	137	109	98	92	90	102	149	241	220
1958	177	179	154	131	105	84	80	79	104	161	255	208
1959	162	160	141	112	87	68	65	67	87	134	220	183
1960	149	142	124	105	87	74	67	71	113	186	282	210
1961	160	172	152	126	108	94	106	128	189	270	382	318
1962	263	251	219	191	156	132	121	123	160	233	340	265
1963	203	198	176	153	117	96	89	101	155	246		

Weeks	Selected storage centers, beginning of the week											
	1963										1962	
First	137	131	120	107	80	67	61	68	96	156	209	166
Second	137	129	117	100	76	65	60	74	102	168	210	170
Third	137	129	115	93	72	62	60	80	114	183	177	161
Fourth	135	126	112	89	68	62	62	87	126	197	160	139
Fifth				85			64		141			136

Table 37.--Turkeys: Composition of storage stocks, available data, September 30 and January 31, 1959-63

Class of turkey and type of holdings	Unit	Reported holdings									
		September 30					January 31				
		1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
		(a) Percentage of total reported holdings									
Eviscerated											
Toms	Percent	42	48	52	49	49	69	83	79	73	77
Hens	do.	52	47	42	47	48	25	12	17	23	19
Broiler-fryers	do.	6	4	5	3	3	5	3	4	4	4
New York dressed											
Toms	do.	2/	2/	1	1	2/	2/	1	2/	1	2/
Hens	do.	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Total 1/		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
		(b) Holdings by weight									
Size of sample on which percentages are based	Million pounds	80	96	176	168	168	96	81	115	169	108
Total U. S. cold storage holdings same date	do.	134	186	270	233	246	160	142	172	251	198

1/ Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.
2/ Less than 0.5 percent.

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Table 38.--Turkeys: Supply, distribution and average price received by farmers, selected periods, 1955-63

Period	Supply			Distribution					Average price received by farmers per pound 2/
	Production 1/	Beginning commercial stocks	Total	Ending commercial stocks	Commercial exports and shipments	Domestic disappearance			
						Military	Civilian		
							Total	Per capita	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Ct.
Jan.-Dec.									
1955	818	121	939	95	---	26	818	5.0	29.7
1956	957	95	1,052	162	---	30	860	5.2	28.9
1957	1,034	162	1,196	177	---	29	990	5.9	24.0
1958	1,038	177	1,215	162	5	32	1,016	5.9	24.7
1959	1,123	162	1,285	149	12	32	1,092	6.3	23.4
1960	1,162	149	1,311	160	24	31	1,096	6.2	25.6
1961	1,506	160	1,666	263	28	29	1,346	7.5	20.6
1962	1,302	263	1,565	203	37	34	1,291	7.1	20.9
1963	1,300	203	1,503	175	30	35	1,263	6.8	
Jan.-Aug.									
1955	188	121	309	48	---	14	247	1.5	29.3
1956	239	95	334	53	---	17	264	1.6	30.0
1957	321	162	483	102	---	16	365	2.2	24.4
1958	280	177	457	104	1	18	334	1.9	25.3
1959	337	162	499	87	3	17	392	2.3	22.8
1960	369	149	518	113	11	17	377	2.1	25.6
1961	527	160	687	189	13	14	471	2.6	22.0
1962	401	263	664	160	18	21	465	2.5	20.2
1963	410	203	613	153	11	19	430	2.3	21.9
Sept.-Dec.									
1955	630	48	678	95	---	12	571	3.5	30.6
1956	718	53	771	162	---	13	596	3.6	26.6
1957	713	102	815	177	---	13	625	3.7	23.3
1958	758	104	862	162	4	14	682	4.0	23.5
1959	786	87	873	149	9	15	700	4.0	24.8
1960	793	113	906	160	13	14	719	4.1	25.6
1961	977	189	1,166	263	15	15	875	4.9	18.0
1962	901	160	1,061	203	19	13	826	4.6	22.2
1963	890	153	1,043	195	19	16	833	4.5	

1/ Annual production divided between January-August and September-December on the basis of reported turkey slaughter.
2/ Simple average.

Table 39.--U.S.D.A. purchases of turkey, 1958 to date

Period	Purchases		Top paying price per pound 1/	Cost of purchases	
	For the week	Cumulative		For the week	Cumulative
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Cents	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
1958					
Aug. 1-Dec. 25	---	23,560	34.85	---	7,969
1959					
Sept. 10-Oct. 1	---	21,570	35.79	---	7,416
1960					
Sept. 15-Oct. 5	---	18,850	37.20	---	6,800
1961					
Aug. 18-Nov. 3	---	60,090	30.01	---	17,065
1962					
Sept. 21	2,695	2,695	33.59	869	869
27	7,590	10,285	33.75	2,444	3,314
Oct. 4	7,425	17,710	33.74	2,401	5,715
11	6,765	24,475	33.74	2,204	7,919
19	5,225	29,700	33.74	1,702	9,621
25	4,400	34,100	33.74	1,437	11,058
Nov. 2	4,180	38,280	33.74	1,363	12,421
8	2,475	40,755	33.74	812	13,234
16	2,145	42,900	32.96	695	2/14,000
1963					
Aug. 30	1,485	1,485	33.75	482	482
Sept. 4	7,590	9,075	33.74	2,473	2,955
12	8,855	17,930	33.74	2,894	5,849
19	9,460	27,390	33.74	3,078	8,927
26	5,005	32,395	33.75	1,634	10,561
Oct. 2	3,850	36,245	33.75	1,260	11,821
10	3,245	39,490	33.73	1,054	12,875
17	4,070	43,560	33.75	1,325	14,200
	Program terminated as of October 17, 1963				

1/ Simple average of weekly top paying prices.
2/ Total cost as reported.

Table 40.--Turkeys for breeding on January 1: Farmers' intentions and reported numbers, 15 important States, 1962-64

States	Heavy breeds							
	Intentions-percentage of year before 1/				Breeders on hand			
	1963		1964		Number		Percentage of year before	
	White	Other	White	Other	1962	1963	1962	1963
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Thou.	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.
New York	100	105	83	100	28	22	93	79
Pennsylvania	100	95	100	96	41	39	108	95
Ohio	110	100	106	101	131	143	113	109
Michigan	115	85	102	77	71	75	84	106
Wisconsin	105	2/	103	2/	146	146	107	100
Minnesota	105	110	105	102	480	475	90	99
Iowa	180	92	109	98	192	204	91	106
Missouri	110	85	90	115	137	132	80	96
Virginia	97	115	105	50	82	66	91	80
South Carolina	110	50	105	106	38	37	88	97
Oklahoma	115	105	80	110	54	54	96	100
Texas	110	98	113	95	205	211	80	103
Washington	2/	100	2/	95	22	21	92	95
Oregon	150	85	100	87	186	194	89	104
California	86	101	100	96	1,012	979	90	97
Total 15 States	103	98	103	97	2,825	2,798	91	99

States	Light breeds						
	Intentions-percentage of year before 1/			Breeders on hand			
				Number		Percentage of year before	
	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1962	1963
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Thou.	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.
New York	2/	2/	2/	0	0	---	---
Pennsylvania	90	95	110	4	11	100	275
Ohio	80	103	104	41	45	71	110
Michigan	2/	2/	86	9	7	129	78
Wisconsin	2/	2/	2/	1	1	50	100
Minnesota	85	140	116	55	74	65	135
Iowa	85	105	97	25	26	83	104
Missouri	85	115	100	26	30	108	115
Virginia	75	105	120	64	69	57	108
South Carolina	2/	2/	2/	2	1	200	50
Oklahoma	67	200	100	3	6	60	200
Texas	40	50	2/	3	2	10	67
Washington	2/	2/	2/	0	0	---	---
Oregon	75	125	100	25	28	109	112
California	80	100	100	10	12	83	120
Total 15 States	76	114	110	268	312	68	116

1/ Farmers' October intentions to hold turkey breeders at beginning of following year as a percentage of a year earlier.

2/ Not shown to avoid disclosing individual operations.

Table 41.--Intentions to keep turkey breeder hens, and to raise turkeys compared with later developments, 1954 to date

Year	Heavy breeds						
	Reported			Percentage of year before			
	Breeders on farms, Jan. 1	Turkeys raised		Intentions to keep breeders, Oct. 1 (15 States)	Breeders on farms, Jan. 1	Turkeys raised	
		Total	Per Jan. 1 breeder			Farmers' intentions	Reported
	Mil.	Mil.	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1954	2.4	48.5	19.9	n. a.	91	106	112
1955	2.5	48.8	19.7	n. a.	102	100	101
1956	2.7	63.1	23.2	113	110	114	129
1957	3.1	68.1	21.8	116	115	113	108
1958	2.9	67.2	23.4	96	92	100	99
1959	3.1	68.7	22.4	107	107	103	102
1960	2.9	74.4	25.6	98	95	112	108
1961	3.9	95.4	24.5	126	134	122	128
1962	3.5	83.5	23.5	100	91	89	88
1963	3.5	83.4	23.8	100	99	103	100
1964				100			
	Light breeds						
	Reported			Percentage of year before			
	Breeders on farms, Jan. 1	Turkeys raised		Intentions to keep breeders, Oct. 1 (15 States)	Breeders on farms, Jan. 1	Turkeys raised	
		Total	Per Jan. 1 breeder			Farmers' intentions	Reported
	Mil.	Mil.	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1954	0.7	19.2	29.2	n. a.	140	109	117
1955	.5	16.8	31.6	n. a.	81	89	88
1956	.5	13.7	29.4	107	87	84	81
1957	.5	13.4	27.9	97	103	97	97
1958	.5	12.3	26.7	87	97	89	92
1959	.6	15.8	26.8	138	128	116	128
1960	.4	10.3	24.5	84	72	82	65
1961	.5	12.7	28.1	100	107	105	123
1962	.3	8.8	27.6	76	71	81	69
1963	.4	9.3	25.4	114	115	102	106
1964				110			

n. a. - not available.

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